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TARIFF LEGISLATION.

AN EFFORT TO HARMONIZE THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Randall Invited Into Conference for the Purpose of Getting Up a Compromise Measure—Secretary Manning's Illness—Mrs. Hancock's Pension—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Special.]—A conference of the democratic members of the ways and means committee was held last night at the rooms of Mr. Mills, of Texas. Its object was to so amend the Morrison bill, if possible, as to secure solid democratic support in the house. After a general interchange of views it was agreed that the most dangerous points in the bill were its reduction of the tariff on iron, sugar and rice. An informal resolution was had to restore the iron schedule to about present figures, and to reduce the tariff on rice and sugar about half as much as is proposed in the bill. Mr. Randall had been invited to be present, but declined on the ground that if the committee had really desired his views they should have asked for them when the bill was being formulated. As they had not done so, he said he would wait until the bill came into the house. Today Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, endeavored to bring about a conference between the representatives of both wings of the party on the tariff question, and succeeded in inducing Mr. Randall to agree to attend another meeting at the rooms of Mr. Mills tonight. Mr. Randall went at the appointed time, accompanied by Mr. Warner, of Ohio. They met Mr. Morrison, and all the other democratic members of the ways and means committee. The situation was fully and frankly discussed. Morison and Mills urged the necessity of passing some tariff bill at this session, and expressed the hope that some compromise could be effected, which would unite the democrats. Randall and Warner said little, but that little was to express the hope that some bill could be framed which would reform the tariff without injuring American industries or depressing American trade. No conclusions were reached, and none were attempted, as the meeting was merely for the interchange of views. Randall and Warner took a copy of the Morrison bill, with the amendments agreed on at the conference of the previous night, and said they would carefully consider it. The bill in this shape will only be antagonized by the Ohio democrats, as it puts wool on the free list, but its framers hope that the changes favorable to iron, rice and sugar will gain them sufficient strength from New York, Pennsylvania West Virginia and the southern states to pull their altered bill through. Mr. Randall may not reach any conclusion as to his course for several days to come, but the prospect of compromise are decidedly improved to night.

MANNING'S CONDITION.

Sensational rumors are thick tonight about Secretary Manning's fall today, and its probable result. At the cabinet meeting he complained of being unwell, but sat the meeting out, and then went to his office. About three o'clock he was noticed by his secretary to move uneasily in his chair, and attempting to rise he fell on the floor. Mr. Manning is a heavy man, weighing over two hundred, and in the fall his left ankle was severely sprained. He was instantly taken to his home, where Drs. Lincoln and Hamilton were summoned to see him. It was found that he had fallen from an attack of vertigo, and soon he was resting easily. His most serious injury is from his ankle, which is badly swollen. Late tonight he was not resting quite so well as he had during the early part of the evening, but no serious results are apprehended by his physicians.

MRS. HANCOCK'S PENSION.

Though there was some discussion in the house over the bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to Mrs. Hancock, and forty-seven votes were cast against it, the bill was reported in the senate without the usual delay, and at once passed that body without a dissenting voice. President Cleveland will doubtless sign the bill at once.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

The Date For the Vote to be Fixed To-Day—The Speeches.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The chair laid before the senate a number of house bills, among them a bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of General Hancock. On motion of Mr. Blair, that bill was at once passed. Mr. Blair stating that it had this morning been considered by the pension committee of the senate.

Mr. Beck called up the resolution offered by him December 18th, 1885, relating to the payment of customs dues in coin. Mr. Beck said the resolution had been amply discussed, and he now moved its reference to the finance committee. Agreed to.

The chair laid before the senate Logan's bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

The bill was debated until 1:50 p. m., and then laid aside.

The conference committee on the urgent deficiency bill presented a report, which was adopted, showing mutual concessions by the house and senate as to the differences that had existed.

MR. JACKSON RESUMES.

Mr. Jackson then resumed his speech on the Edmunds resolution.

Mr. Jackson inquired whether it was in the line of the "calm and orderly administration of the government," referred to by Mr. Edmunds, that the senate should permit all the pending nominations to remain unacted on; to let the vacancies in office remain unfilled, and have the session close, leaving all these troublesome constitutional questions to be raised in the recess. The papers called for were wholly irrelevant to the matter of filling the office in question. The power contended for, on the other side, that the suspended official should resume the functions of office when the senate failed to act on the new nomination, was provided for, Mr. Jackson said, in the original tenure of office bill, but was specifically struck out by the committee of the conference. It was a so true, as a matter of fact, that General Grant and other presidents, in submitting nominations to the senate, had used interchangeably the words "removed" and "suspended." Mr. Jackson had examined many such cases, and had found General Grant using the word "removed," when in fact the person designated as removed had, technically, been only suspended.

MR. EDMUNDS ASKS QUESTIONS.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether such cases did not occur during the session of the senate.

Mr. Jackson inferred that they did, but was not sure.

Mr. Edmunds thought they did. He also said President Hayes had been called on to explain whether that form of nomination, viz: "A" removed a person, when in fact the person had been suspended, meant "removed" or not, and President Hayes had replied that it did not imply anything of the kind, but only meant that the person was removed, if the senate should consent to the removal. That fact, Mr. Edmunds said, could be found on the journals of the senate.

Mr. Jackson in concluding his remarks said: "I see nothing in this but an attempt to encroach on the functions and rights of the executive, and of obstructing him and his administration in their efforts at reform. No president for the past half century has ever acted with more moderation; none with a more conscientious regard for the public interests, and, yet, at the very outset of his administration, he is to be obstructed in this way on grounds wholly unwarranted. He may appeal from this senate to the country, for the country will sustain him in his action."

MR. GEORGE TALKS.

Mr. George followed, also in opposition to the majority report. The American senate, Mr. George said, was today engaged in the consideration of a question of great moment. It was a claim, on the part of the senate, of supremacy over a co-ordinate and independent department of the government. The senate, he said, was the most aristocratic feature of our government, and the least responsible to the people, receiving its authority, not from the people, but at second-hand. It was but part of the legislative department of the government. The various functions of the government had been divided between three departments. No part of the scheme of the constitution had been deemed of more importance, or more essential, than this separation of power between equal and independent departments, and the preservation of the equality of each of these departments from encroachment or usurpation by the others. Mr. George then argued at some length the question of the power of the removal, under the constitution. After citing a number of authorities, historical and legal, to show that the power had always been in the president's, Mr. George continued that up to 1867, the presidents had always and alone exercised this power, and it would now be base submission to usurpation if the president should abandon the powers vested in him by the constitution. It was not in the power of congress to subject the president to any subserviency or servility to any other department of the government. Congress could not grant a new power to itself, nor could it grant a new power to an officer except to enable the officer to execute the power granted him by the constitution; neither could it take away from any department of the government any of the powers conferred on it by the constitution. Mr. George then reviewed the history of the tenure of office law, and quoted from the debates on that bill to show that the republicans were not all agreed that it was constitutional or wise.

Mr. Morgan obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. Butler to go into executive session.

TO CLOSE THE DEBATE.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion with a view to securing an understanding as to when a vote could be reached.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell said seven or eight senators yet desired to speak. He thought it difficult now to fix an hour when the vote could be had. It was finally arranged that tomorrow afternoon the time should be fixed for the next day, or perhaps the day after, when the vote should be taken. The senate then, on motion of Mr. Butler, at 5:35 p. m., adjourned.

TAKING SCALPS IN THE HOUSE.

The Indian School Bill Gets Badly Torn Up—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the committee on commerce, reported back the senate bill to establish a national live stock highway, and to promote commerce in live stock between the states. House calendar.

On a point of order, the appropriation for an annual allowance for Captain Pratt, superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was stricken out.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, announced that as Captain Pratt's scalp had been taken, he proposed to have other scalps, and he raised similar points against like appropriations for other Indian schools as fast as they were reached.

Pending the decision upon one of these, the committee rose.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

In the morning hour Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on behalf of the committee on war claims, called up and the house passed the fourth of July claims bill. The amount involved in the bill is $238,200.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

While this was being done, Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, and others, surrounded Mr. Nelson, and appealed to him to depart from his policy in regard to the Indian bill, but he was obdurate, and at 4:45 the house adjourned.

WIRES IN THE WEST.

Complaints Against Western Union Discriminations.

WASHINGTON, March 23—The house committee on post offices and post roads, conducting the telegraph investigation, today began its investigation concerning alleged attempts of the Western Union telegraph company to coerce the newspapers in the western states into making "exclusive contracts" etc.

E. M. Ayers appeared in behalf of the Kansas City Times and the Kansas City Journal, and submitted a statement by J. A. Mann, secretary and business manager of the Journal, together with a letter from Morrison Munford, proprietor of the Times, and several communications that had passed between the latter and the Western Union managers, relative to the news contracts of the Times.

Mann's statement was read to the committee. It describes the several contracts entered into with the Western Union, and submits the form of one of these contracts, in which the newspaper is bound to give the Western Union company all of its special business, or pay higher rates for such matter, as may be transmitted through the Western Union. The statement says no open contracts were ever offered this newspaper, all of whatever date or rate had contained the exclusive service clause. These contracts were violated by the newspaper only after a long and weary effort to obtain a fair measure of relief from the telegraph company, and after repeated oppressive exactions upon the newspapers, and it is charged that the telegraph company had violated the spirit, if not the letter of the contract. The communication concluded with the statement that the protecting power of the government must step in and perform the telegraphic service of the country just as it does the mail service.

W. B. Somerville, of New York, superintendent of the press division of the Western Union company, replied briefly to the statement read by Mr. Ayers. He said the Western Union had two special rates—one open to every newspaper, and another, 23 per cent lower, to papers that signed agreements to send all their news over the Western Union wires. Both of the Kansas City papers had signed that agreement voluntarily, and both had broken it. The Western Union company had simply notified them that the contract would be abrogated if they persisted in breaking the agreement by sending their news over other lines. The papers had signed the agreement to get advantage of the reduced rates.

Nominations to be Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The senate committee on conference today decided to report favorably upon the nominations of several internal revenue collectors, in respect to whose predecessors Mr. Manning says no charges reflecting upon their official or moral character are pending.

The New Senator From California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 23.—Governor Stoneman appointed George Hearst to be United States senator, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

MANNING GROWS DIZZY.

The Secretary of the Treasury Staggers in the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Manning had a slight attack of vertigo late this afternoon, and sprained his ankle in trying to save himself from falling. He had walked over from the cabinet meeting at the white house, and walked up stairs. At the head of the second flight he became dizzy. He was taken home in a carriage, and tonight is resting comfortably. His accident was witnessed by several persons and his taking home by many more, and several alarming rumors about him resulted. But his physician says tonight that his condition is favorable. He had gone without lunch, and it was then near his dinner hour, and the exrreise had been too much for him on an empty stomach.

Secretary Manning's physician reports at midnight that his patient continues to improve. The secretary's illness, Dr. Lincoln says, was caused by prostration from overwork. He has been working very hard, and had a great many things on his mind lately, and the result was this prostration. In spite of the hopeful view of the case taken by Dr. Lincoln, some of the friends of the secretary are exceedingly anxious about his condition, and consider it quite serious.

CARING FOR THE CHINESE.

The Cabinet Discussing Means for the Protection of the Mongolians.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Today's session of the cabinet was devoted to the consideration of measures designed to secure a more rigid enforcement of the Chinese restriction act, particularly with reference to preventing the landing of Chinese laborers on fraudulent certificates. It was represented that trouble constantly arises in cases where immigrants claim to have lost or mislaid their certificates, and bring witnesses to prove that they were in this country at the time of the passage of the act, and were actually provided with a certificate prescribed by law, which entitled such person to return to the United States after a visit to China.

Another question considered by the cabinet was in relation to the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad company, and the steps necessary to protect the government interests therein.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that of ten million three per cent bonds embraced in the 135th call, $5,440,350 are held by national banks to secure circulation and public money.

THE LOVE-SICK SENATOR.

Mr. Jones Will Return to Washington When He Gets Ready.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—A reporter was courteously received by Senator Jones, of Florida, at his room in the Russell house. The senator was in his shirt sleeves, smoking a cigar. He had evidently been writing a letter. Before him on the table was strewn a mass of correspondence. Peeping out from among business letters and official documents were several dainty envelopes addressed in a feminine hand.

"Senator, would you like to deny authoritatively the stories which are being circulated throughout the country about you?" he was asked.

The senator, assuming a look of surprise, as though the idea of stories of any kind being published about him was entirely new, said: "What stories?"

As this was the first time that any newspaper man had approached the senator directly on the delicate matter of his attentions to a Detroit lady, and as Mr. Jones was stretched to his full towering height, the questioner hesitated, but went on: "Why, you know, senator, those stories that have been telegraphed all over the country from here, and have been published in various forms in all the leading papers."

The senator's stern features relaxed somewhat, but he was still serious and dignified. "I know of no stories that have been published about me save those of the most strictly private nature. They are of a matter with which public papers, Washington people and Florida people have nothing whatever to do. They are my own affairs, and I propose to say nothing about them."

"But your continued absence from Washington is it not of a public nature?"

"Possibly it may be."

"When do you return?"

"I shall certainly not go back until I get ready. I am not ready yet."

"Are you paired on political questions?"

"I left that matter with my friends at Washington. I understand from them that they have paired me with Senator Bowen of Colorado."

"Then you wish to say nothing at all about the stories?"

"At this time, nothing," The senator scowled a little and set his lips firmly together. Then he continued: "But the time will come when I shall have something to say concerning these things. When I do say anything it will not be in any uncertain tone. That you can say as coming from me."

HIS LADY LOVE TAKEN AWAY.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is said that Senator Jones, of Florida, is at last to return to Washington. He has at last learned that the object of his undying affection has left Detroit and has not been there for some time. It is said the father of Miss Palm some time ago, despairing of escaping the unpleasant notoriety connected with the senator's persistent sidewalk courtship of his daughter, quietly sent her out of town. The secret of her departure was kept for some time. It is said by some of the friends of the family that she is in Florida, Senator Jones's own state. Others say she has gone to Europe. Evidently if she had come to Washington she would have been safer from pursuit than anywhere else, as Jones has a perfect horror of returning to the senate on account of the merciless ridicule which he knows awaits him there. Some of the Florida people here think Jones's persistent and willful absence from the senate constitutes a vacancy, and that the governor of Florida would be entitled to appoint a successor. It may be the governor will appoint a successor to Jones merely for the purpose of making a test of the case. The senate would not receive such a senator, but the fact of such a man's being appointed might bring Jones to reason, for in the past he has gloated over nothing so much as the fact of his seat in the senate.

Seating the Republicans.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—The house committee on privileges and elections, which has been making an investigation into the alleged election frauds at Cincinnati, will submit a report tomorrow, recommending that Harlan, republican, be seated in place of Butterfield, democrat. The report declares that all the republican members are entitled to their seats, which includes the nine members who were given seats at the beginning of the session, and one on the prima facie showing made by the committee.

Forest Fires Around Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Forest fires are reported as raging northwest, southwest and east of Augusta, but no particulars can be obtained. This afternoon the town was filled with smoke, coming from a forest fire beyond the sand hills.

A fire at the "Red Doors," a noted row of lodgings which for years deave been the abode of dissolute characters, destroyed two of the ranch's miserable shanties. The loss is $400.

All Its Bonds Placed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—The Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville railroad has placed all of its bonds at par in New York cities. Three hundred hands were put to work today at Giyson, and the road will be pushed on to Sandersville.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

ITS THREATENED EXTENSION ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

If the St. Louis Strike Fails to Bring Terms the Chicago Roads Likely to Join in—Total Suspension of Business in Kansas City—Foul Play With the Engines, Etc., Etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—There is no change in the situation at the railway yards this morning; Two hundred switchmen are still out, and no freight is moving. There has been no disturbance of any kind.

It was stated last night that a conference of railway superintendents would be held here today. The superintendent on one of the roads said last night: "We are yet undetermined as to whether or not this strike is the work of the Knights of Labor. If so, then the present time is as good as any for making the issue with them, and in this case I am in favor of doing so, filling the places of the strikers and invoking the protection of the law for the resumption of our business." The state adjutant-general has ordered the seventh regiment of militia of the city to assemble nightly at their arsenal for drill, until further orders. There is a general disposition to regard the strike with growing seriousness, though it is impossible to analyze the situation at all definitely. The strikers are close mouthed, and do not indicate either their motives or purposes, except as shown in their statement to the public. It is said that many of those who went out do not belong to the union, and yet are Knights of Labor, hence the argument that the latter are at the bottom of the trouble. Both knights and union switchmen, however, deny this, and the public is left to draw its own conclusions.

THE SITUATION IN SEDALIA.

The railroad officials notified the city and county authorities of Sedalia yesterday morning that they would attempt to run a train at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and requested them to have a sufficient force on hand to prevent any trouble. The mayor had the entire police force on the company's ground, and the sheriff and twenty-five deputies taken from the business men of the city. At two p. m. the train was ready to start, and a man named William Freeland, a clerk, who was laid off after the strike was started, stepped up to the train and gave the engineer and firemen and brakeman each a note, which read: "You are hereby earnestly requested, for the sake of humanity, not to go out on this engine." The train started out, and as it passed New York avenue a torpedo exploded under the engine at the city limits. The fireman came down from the engine and the train soon came to a standstill, and then backed up to the yard.

After consultation the officials decided not to make another attempt. Yesterday Freeland was arrested and placed under $100 bond, on the charge of trespassing. Another attempt will be made by the officials today to get the train out.

THE PACKING HOUSES TO CLOSE OUT.

The packing houses are running today with reduced forces, but the supply of animals for slaughtering must soon be exhausted if the strike continues. A number of mills are also preparing to close. It is said there are about 2,000 loaded freight cars in the various yards awaiting transfer or shipment. The situation this morning is one of quiet, but anxious expectancy. No freight trains have been moved, and there has been no attempt made to start them. Passenger trains are not interfered with.

The railroad superintendents of the various lines have arrived here and will hold a meeting this afternoon. The strikers also are engaged in secret conceiling. Grand Master Monagan, of the Switchmen's assembly, is here and in conference. A stock train, consisting of thirteen cars of cattle and five cars of hogs, came in this morning over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and was delivered by the train men. No other business has been done, however, as far as reported.

A report received from Atchison says that a party of masked men visited the Missouri Pacific round house last night and intimidated the guard and killed all the fires in the house.

Not an animal was shipped out of the city from the stock yards yesterday, and nothing but a very small trade was done. The Armour packing company is arranging to ship a quantity of its provisions down the river by boat. The smelting works at Argentine will be compelled to shut down if the strike continues, disemploying 600 men. The truckmen employed in handling the freight are forced into idleness, and the clerks will soon feel the effects of the blockade. Business is stagnated just at the opening of the busy season. The side tracks are filled with loaded trains, awaiting transfer to points east and west. The express companies are receiving perishable freights at the owners' risk. The supply of coal is considered sufficient to continue the city's industries for some time; hence there is no danger of obstruction in this respect.

On account of the strike, the wholesale and jobbing houses are suspending portions of their forces. The cracker and candy factories closed tonight. Other establishments are preparing to close. The lumber yards will have to suspend in a few days if the blockade continues.

BAD TEMPER PREVAILING.

The manifestations of violence made by the strikers at Sedalia and Atchison today, indicate a change of temper since the inauguration of the Missouri Pacific strike. Strong hopes are expressed here that some action will be taken at the superintendents meeting tomorrow, that will lead to the settlement of the troubles with the switchmen, and raise the general embargo upon business.

The Journal's Sedalia special says that shortly before 3 o'clock, the Missouri Pacific people succeeded in getting out a freight train composed of an engine and ten cars. As the train passed the stock yards the train was running at ten or fifteen miles an hour, and several men jumped aboard when the train was three miles out and going at a good speed. The rails spread and the engine and four cars went into the ditch. Police Officer Mason had an arm broken, and Special Policeman Neil had a leg broken. Division Superintendent Frey, who had charge of the train, was severely bruised, as was also Yard Master Lyons. The engineer and the fireman escaped unhurt. The conductor was in the caboose at the time of the wreck. He states that the brakeman, named King, who is a Knight of Labor and who was on the train, told him to look out at the crossing. The track was torn up for a distance of 200 yards, and will block the road until the workmen can be sent out, and repair it. An examination of the rails showed that the first plates had been removed and thrown upon an embankment. The bolts had been removed and the nuts then replaced. The Knights of Labor deny all knowledge of the work.

The various lines are running freight trains to the terminal points within five or ten miles of the city, and thus handling local freight. Four engines with cabooses got out today. It is reported tonight that the Hannibal and St. Joe company has arranged to forward through freight by way of Atchison. The strikers, at the request of the owners, moved several cars of perishable freight this afternoon so that they could be unloaded.

THE WORST TO COME.

The Scheme as Outlined by the Knights of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—A member of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor said late last night: "The worst is yet to come. I dread it, but there is no help for it. If we were to submit now and return to work without having been recognized as Knights of Labor, it would be defeat not only for us but also for the labor unions, trades assemblies, and for every labor organization in the country. We feel that the issue must be met and now. The present conflict is between us and the railroad only. We will wait three or four days in the hope that some way towards a settlement may be opened, and then if the situation remains unchanged for the better, every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis, and every freight train on every road running out of Chicago will be stopped. We will leave a sufficient force of men upon the roads to run the mail trains and a few accommodation trains, but not a wheel of a single freight car shall be turned until the Knights of Labor are recognized. If this shall fail to force the companies to recognize us, the strike will then be extended to all eastern and southern roads, embracing the entire country, and if it comes to the worst, the strike will be made to embrace every large manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country.'

A FUTILE ATTEMPT.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Missouri Pacific railroad officials attempted to start a freight train from their yard in this city, but as usual without success. After a train had been made up and was about to start, the fireman deserted the engine, but a private detective in the employ of the railroad acted in his place. A start was then made, but after going a short distance the engineer found that he was leaving about half of the train. The coupling pin had been drawn, and the train cut in two. A second start was made, and this time the switch was found to be turned the wrong way, and a third start was made necessary, which proved equally unsuccessful, for the strikers had again uncoupled the cars and the engine had started off alone. After several more unsuccessful attempts had been made to start the train, the engine was finally backed to the round-house.

A large force of regular police and private detectives was present at the time, but their efforts to guard the train were futile. No conflict between them and the strikers occurred. No arrests as yet have been made.

"KILLING" THE ENGINES.

Another Exciting and Eventful Day in Atchison, Ks.

ATCHISON, Ks., March 23.—This has been another exciting and eventful day in the strike. At 12:45 this morning, ten men on guard at the Missouri Pacific round house were surprised by the appearance of 35 or 40 masked men. The guards were carrolled in the oil room by a detachment of the visitors, who stood guard with pistols drawn, while the rest of them disabled the 12 engines which stood in the stalls. They held possession of the house about fifty minutes, and upon taking leave notified the imprisoned guards that they must not attempt to leave the room until the expiration of twenty minutes.

At noon there was another exciting event, when a large number of strikers and others seized a freight train below the town, bound for Kansas City. They climbed upon it, and applied the breaks to prevent its further progress, uncoupled the cars, and threw the links and pins into the river, and killed the engine. Marshal Price was present, but as the train was outside of the city limits, he was powerless. No United States marshals were present. The strikers later seized the last switch engine on duty. The road engine happened to be at hand, which is doing duty in the yard.

AN OVERFLOW OF KNIGHTS.

And the Organization of New Assemblies Delayed.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Applications to the Knights of Labor for permission to organize new assemblies have been pouring in so rapidly that the executive board have decided not to admit any new assemblies to the order until after the next quarterly meeting in June. A prominent knight said that this action had been forced on the order by the fear that any body of new men, having grievances against its employes, might be admitted just before a contemplated strike, and force the knights to support them, before the members had shown their loyalty to the organization. This rule excepted no one, but in cases where the district assemblies are confident of the good faith on the part of the applicants, they are empowered to allow them to join some existing union without regard to their being workers at the trade of which the union is composed. The clothing makers, both male and female, have organized, and await their opportunity to add 1,000 more names to the roll of Knights of Labor.

THE KNIGHTS OF INDUSTRY.

A New Order to Enter the Field With the Knights of Labor.

BOSTON, March 23.—The rumor has for some time been current in labor circles here that a new secret order, resembling the Knights of Labor, and to be called the Knights of Industry, was in course of formation. Inquiry yesterday showed that the report is well founded. A number of meetings have been held, correspondence opened with the labor leaders, and a preamble and declaration of principles provisionally adopted. In a few days, perhaps, a public meeting will be called and action taken for the incorporation of the order and securing members. Strikers will be discouraged and arbitration advocated. A congress of the leaders will probably be held in September. The new order is not intended to antagonize the Knights of Labor, but to supplement it, and its promoters believe they will have the sympathy and assisiance of the older organization.

The Strikers Gain a Point.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 23.—The great strike of four thousand workmen at the National Tube Works, McKeevsport, Pa., has ended satisfactorily to the strikers, and work will be resumed in all departments at once. The trouble was settled this morning by the workmen accepting the proposition of General Manager Flagler, to restore the wages ruling in 1884, and to advance the wages of laborers to $1 25 per day. The increase will range from seven to twenty per cent.

Cloakmakers on a Strike.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Between two thousand and three thousand cloakmakers have been on a strike for several days against the system of middle men, or small contractors, desiring to deal directly with the manufacturer. These are people who work outside of the factories. To-day the inside workers, numbering two thousand, and the cloakcutters, numbering five hundred in addition, struck to support their brethren.

Arrested by Sheriffs.

DENISON, Tex., March 23.—The strikers made a move to disable an engine today, but as if by magic, a force of deputy sheriffs appeared armed with Winchester rifles. They ordered the strikers to stand back, and stood ready to fire at the first man that made a break. The striker made no further attempt to stop the work. Five of the leading Knights were arrested. The Knights swear that no freight train shall move.

Two Thousand Men Strike.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—All the employes in the morocco leather tanneries, numbering about 2,000 persons, went on a strike today, except a few, who were permitted to finish up some perishable stock in process of manufacture. The reason assigned is the failure of the manufacturers to meet a committee of the Knights of Labor, to readjust the prices, hours and details of work.

GLADSTONE'S SCHEMES.

JOHN BRIGHT GIVES IN HIS ADHESION TO THE PLAN.

The Date for the Presentation of the Scheme for Irish Home Rule to be Announced Today—A Local Taxation Bill Passed—The Hovas Routing the Invaders, Etc.

LONDON, March 23.—The Daily News, referring to the political situation, says: "All efforts to effect a compromise have failed. The crisis is on the land question, because that was the first question to be presented to the cabinent. Chamberlain and Trevelyan are just as implacably opposed to the home rule scheme. Gladstone is much annoyed by the erroneous reports of his scheme, which have been given to the public. The authentic statement will show that his project differs widely from the published account of it."

John Bright, the Pall Mall Gazette says, since his interview with Gladstone on Saturday, has been more in favor of the premier's scheme of Irish government. The gossips at the time averred that Bright strongly opposed Gladstone's Irish proposal. From what the Gazette says, this statement was all wrong, for the paper declares that Bright was struck with the ingenuity and originality of the premier's scheme.

Mr. Gladstone will announce in the house of commons tomorrow, the date upon which he will make his statement in relation to Ireland. It is probable that he will also partially explain the nature of his proposals. The Daily News believes that no definite home rule proposals have yet been submitted to the cabinet, the attention of ministers being engrossed with the Irish land scheme.

The house of commons, by a vote of 216 to 176, adopted a motion in favor of local taxation falling partially upon the owners of landed property, instead of upon the occupiers only, as the law now stands. Chamberlain urged that the motion be withdrawn, as the government was preparing a bill to equalize taxation.

In the election of work house guardians at Sestowel, Kerry county, today, all the National league candidates were defeated.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

The Hovas Putting the French Invaders to Route.

LONDON, March 23.—The African mail steamer which arrived at Plymouth to-day brings news of desperate fighting between the French and the Hovas, in Madagascar. About the end of February, the Hovas under General Willoughby, attached three thousand French troops, routed them with heavy loss, and pursued them to Tamatave. The French houses and stores in Tamatave were shelled by the Hovas, and they took fire and were destroyed. The Hovas then returned to the capital. Their losses were small. A few days later General Sherrington surprised, in a forest, 4,000 Sakalavas, preceded by 250 Frenchmen and three machine guns. The Sakalavos were routed, forty being killed and many wounded. This is the first news of a fresh rupture in Madagascar, and has created a great sensation in Paris.

The Wolf-Bitten Victim Dies.

PARIS, March 23.—One of the wolf-bitten Russians, who recently came here and were treated by Pasteur, to prevent rabies, died last night in great agony, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Pasteur is not at all dismayed by the failure of his treatment in this case.

Pasteur injected morphine into the dying Russian, but without avail. The spinal marrow of the dead man will be used to inoculate dogs experimentally. The other eighteen Russian patients are doing well. Fourteen of them are busy seeing the sights of Paris.

Friendly toward Turkey.

LONDON, March 23.—Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to assure the sultan that Lord Rosebery will continue the friendly policy toward Turkey adopted by Lord Salisbury, and that it is not the intention at present, of England to recall Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British high commissioner in Egypt.

STANTON'S BROKEN DOOR-BELL.

To Which is Attributed the Failure of an Attempt to Assassinate Him.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 23.—On reading an extract going the rounds of the papers alleging how Jefferson Davis received the news of the assassination of Lincoln, and what he said about E. M. Stanton, the then secretary of war, Hudson Taylor, who at that time kept a book store in Washington, and who was a warm friend of Secretary Stanton, says:

"The morning after the assassination of Lincoln it was stated in newspaper articles that two gentlemen who were walking leisurely along near Mr. Stanton's house at eight o'clock on the night of the tragedy, the hour fixed for the attack on Seward and Johnson, saw a tall man with a high hat hurry off Stanton's stoop, and though they remarked it as singular, gave it only a passing notice. The next morning, when I made my usual call on Stanton, he said, after reading the article referred to, 'I was tired out last night and went home early, and was in the back room playing with the children when those gentlemen saw the man hurry off my stoop. If the door-bell had rung it would have been answered and the man admitted, and I no doubt would have been attacked, but the bell wire had been broken a day or two before, and though we had endeavored to have it repaired, the bell-hanger had put us off because of a pressure of orders. When I went back to my store after this interview with Mr. Stanton, said Mr. Taylor, I mentioned the matter to one of my clerks, who exclaimed quickly: "That is so I know, because at 7 o'clock last night I went to Mr. Stanton's house with a book and pulled and pulled the door-knob, but got no response. I stepped into the vestibule, and looking up saw the broken bell-wire, and reaching up pulled it, when the butler answered and asked: 'How did you ring that bell?' and expressed surprise and added: 'It has been broken a day or two and has annoyed us much.'

"We all agreed, including Mr. Stanton," said Mr. Taylor, "that if that bell-wire had been in working order Mr. Stanton would have been assassinated, for the man had evidently pulled on the bell-knob several times, and getting no response became frighted and fled."

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

Five Tribes Enter into a Compact to Stand Together.

EUFAULA, Indian territory, March 23.—Delegates from the five civilized tribes of Indians in convention here, have entered into a compact, pledging themselves that no nation a party to the compact shall, without the consent of all the other parties, cede or in any manner alienate to the United States any part of their present territory. Provisions are made for the punishment of crime, the change of citizenship from one nation to another and the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits.

The Warring Strikers in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—Reports from the mining districts state that conflicts between the striking miners and the troops continue. Today's reports say that many more persons on both sides have been wounded. At Seraigne one of the strikers was shot dead by the troops. Breckencamp and a number of other German anarchists, who took part in the disorders, have been arrested.

Organizing Against Labor.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Letters are being sent out inviting a national meeting of business men and manufacturers to be held some time next month, to take action toward devising some means of defense against the power of organized labor.

Passenger Engines Disabled.

PALESTINE, Tex., March 23.—The striking Knights of Labor invaded the Texas and Pacific railroad yards at this place this morning, and disabled two passenger engines, without any interference by the officers of the law.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS,

THE OLD MUCKALEE TO BE BROKEN UP.

Condemned to the Scrap Yard and Melting Pot—A Historical Locomotive Preparing for the Change—City Court—Kids Cut Up—A Small Blaze—News Notes, Etc.

MACON, Ga., March 23—[Special.]—Down at the Central railroad shops, today, your correspondent beheld the dilapidated truck of the old pioneer engine "Muckalee."

Thirty years ago W. H. Jones, the veteran engineer, who has been off the road for several years, pulled the lever and guided the Muckalee from the yard on to the Southwestern railroad track. Since that time she has been run up and down that old familiar track and has traveled

THOUSANDS OF MILES

in the long plodding round of daily business. She was named for a beautiful little creek that runs up by the city of Americus, and bore that euphonious appellation until some few years ago, when the system of naming was changed to designating by numbers. Since then she has been

"NUMBER 19,"

and the tales she could tell would fill many a page of history.

But the Muckalu was the most unfortunate of locomotives. They call her the "Jonah" among engines.

THE FIRST ACCIDENT

of a fatal nature was when poor John Wade ran her into Spurrock creek, near Columbus, and himself, his fireman, woodpasser and a train hand were killed.

For a long while after she was put on the Southwestern road only ran as far as Butler and Americus.

The second accident was when popular "Bud" (W. A.) Mitchell

WAS NEARLY KILLED

by the flying up of a piece of bar iron, which came whizzing through the cab and knocked him senseless on the floor of the engine.

This occurred near Americus last autumn, and Mr. Mitchell has not fully recovered from the effects of it yet. That casualty was due to no fault of the engine, but was simply a streak of the fate that seemed to shadow. Some miscreant

TRIED TO WRECK THE TRAIN

that night, by placing the iron on the track.

The last sad accident has been written up fully, and the minds of the people are yet familiar with the horrible details. Engineer and engine went down together on that terrible day, and the remains of both have now been hauled back to the city of their birth, the one to repose among the friends he loved; the other to be broken up and lost among the ruins that bestrew the scrap yard.

The boiler and some fixtures are all that is left of the original engine, the other parts having been replaced from time to time.

BENT AND BROKEN

are the rods and levers that have been worn smooth by the rough grasp of the many honest hands who have guided her on those perilous journeys. Scratched and battered is the headlight and the lamp stays, where the little insignificant yearling rolled when struck by the pilot. The point is peeling off, and the rust has accumulated. The cab was knocked into a thousand fragments by the tender as it passed the struggling engine, and Will Gougle rolled a mangled corpse over the great driving wheel and fell a lifeless heap beneath the iron heel of the old Muckalee. Few of her parts will be preserved, and the history of the fatal machine will go down among the traditions of gray haired railroaders like some exaggerated legend of the unreal.

Preparing for the Change.

MACON, GA., March 23.—[Special.]—The Central railroad is being made ready for the change of gauge from the old five foot to the new four foot nine inch standard width. The management has shown wonderful shrewdness in the economical manner in which they are making the necessary changes.

The tires on the big drivers are being moved back by a remarkable method. A number of bands of piping, two and a half or three inches in the bore, perforated with one-tenth inch holes, two and a half inches apart. When the great tires are to be heated they are placed in position, encircled with the pipes, a hose is attached by which they are filled with gas, the gas is lighted; another hose through which air is forced by a donkey engine is attached, and by the effects of the light blown to a blue flame by the air current, an intense heat is produced. In from ten to twenty-five minutes the tires may be moved and a swinging tackle is provided for this purpose. The arrangement is a wonderful thing.

The new tires lately made at the north, although designed in the Macon shops, have the groove finish, by which the clumsy look of the portions of the wheel left exposed by moving the tires is overcome. Wheels fitted with these tires look as if they were made on that way purpose.

Several engines of small size are being fitted with the new gauge drivers, and two big ones, one for the Atlantic division, and one for the Southwestern, are to be so prepared ere the change is made. But they are jacked up and their present drivers removed and new ones substituted, so that the ones now in use may be changed without delay, and made ready for the emergency.

By these economical methods a great saving of time and money will be gained. There are many other interesting details too tedious for an article of this sort, connected with the change of gauge.

A Disgusted Barber.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday a half-witted fellow from away up in Putnam county, named Battle, came to Macon. He came with full intent to secure himself a wife. This morning he strolled into a barber shop, and the eager proprietor cried:

"Shave, sah?"

"Yes."

"Hair cut?"

"Yes."

"Shampoo?"

"Yes."

After all this had been done he suggested a mustache dye, to which the customer eagerly assented. The barber even jowered with his associate whose chair the customer first sat down in, and claimed the magnificent countryman as his own.

But who can imagine his chagrin when the fellow informed him that he had no money? He proposed to get it from a friend, however, and the barber went with him in search of the friend. The friend did not come down with the stamps, and when the barber found that he had shorn and shampooed a crank, he was indignant. He told the youth that he must go and hoe in his garden for the debt, but after the work was under way he reconsidered the matter and sent him away. The youth is still wanting a wife.

Military and Firemanic.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Floyd Rifles are practicing three nights in the week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the big to do in Savannah.

To the same end Volunteers are hard at work on their prize drill squad, and are getting in some fine work.

The Cadets are saying little and doing a great deal by way of preparation for the same momentous occasion.

The fire companies practice more or less every evening, and they expect to do some pretty work during the tournament season.

Among the many big events on the boards, Macon bids fair to skip around right gayly during the coming months.

Mrs. Barnes Ill.

MACON, March 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Barnes, of Atlanta, who has been spending the winter in Macon, is quite ill at her rooms at the Stubblefield house.

Street Car to East Macon.

MACON, GA., March 23.—[Special.]—Manager Voss promises to be ready to run the street cars to the foot of Fort Hawkins hill by Thursday. But the cars will not run until the double gates are put up at the East Tennessee railroad crossing. The delay is unaccountable, and it is hoped that the gates will be put up as soon as possible, for convenience sake.

A Small Fire.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Today No. 4's bell sounded the fire alarm, and the company drew their reel to the location of the fire, on the corner of Fifth and Oglethorpe streets. The building was occupied by colored people, and was soon extinguished, with little damage. The other alarm bells were not sounded.

City Court.

MACON, Ga., March 23—[Special.]—In city court today John Morris was tried for assault and battery. Verdict of not guilty.

Jerry Lundley, malicious mischief, was found guilty and sentenced to four months in the chaingang, or pay twenty-five dollars fine.

Case of Dwight Gibbs continued.

Kids Cut Up.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday at 6 p. m. Andy Regan and Luther Carroll got into a scuffle and Luther was stabbed by Andy. The wound was in the back, and Drs. Gibson and Moore, who dressed it, considered it quite a serious wound.

Changes Places.

MACON, March 23.—[Special.]—Thomas Henley, formerly agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Hawkinsville, has been made agent at Macon in place of Mr. Bridges, who has resigned, and will leave for a new field of labor tomorrow.

Dots and Dashes.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Several new buildings are to be erected on the flats beyond the river, on what is known as the Green. Brick is being burned there for the ground work.

The city engineer has made plans of the grades for the big tunnel under the Central railroad for the street railway. Work will be begun soon.

The antics of a very wild mule and a very tame darky created quite a sensation on our street today.

Dr. J. G. McCrary has succeeded in pulling our excellent park-keeper, Harvey Fennel, through a severe case of pneumonia.

The pavement in front of the carshed, is being fixed up in a substantuative manner.

The misunderstancing in regard to a small suit which was promptly settled, caused your correspondent to do a piece of unintentional injustice to the Edgerton house. The property is offered for sale, but is not involved in litigation.

A large number of new cars are being built at the Central railroad shops. Some are for the Central, and others for smaller organizations outside the city.

Young America fire company No. 5, will attend the Americus tournament, on May 13th.

N. M. Williams, illicit distilling, was bound over in the sum of $300 by Commissioner Erwin today. He remains in jail until the bond is made.

Fifty dollars worth of syrup spilled out of a bursted hogshead which fell from one of S. R. Jaques & Co's. drays this morning.

Andrew Williams claims to have been brutally ill used by three unknown men, who set upon him and kicked and cuffed him without cause as he was crossing the bridge last night.

The Macon ice factory has supplemented the soda fountains by resuming operations today. Old man Winter can't stand such usurpation long. He must put up or shut up.

Officers Dan Thomas and Allen Jones found Mr. Boardman's office and Volunteer's armory both open last night.

Stonewall fire company, of Columbus, will attend the Macon tournament.

Personal and Social Gossip.

MACON, Ga., March 23—[Special.]—Captain J. H. Adams, of the Putnam Rifles, is in the city today.

Colonel W. B. Moore, of Milledgeville, is expected tonight.

Major John L. Brown, soliciting agent East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is in the city.

Manager Watkins, of the Detroit baseball club, is in the city.

The Michael Strogoff company are here and draw a good house tonight.

President Branscom, of the street railway company, was expected to-night, but the illness of his mother-in-law delayed him.

Mr. J. P. Humphries, of Milledgeville, is in the city.

Rev. J. DeWitt Buckhand, of Montgomery, preached at Christ church last night.

Macon has a rival to Lula Hurst in the person of Miss Jesse Callaway. She can repeat Lula's tricks, and at Mr. Jeff Ware's residence this week she will appear before a select company of friends, says the Evening News.

Mrs. R. V. Nottingham is quite ill.

Dr. E. W. Warren is better.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Winship entertained a few friends at tea last night.

A REJECTED SWEETHEART

Plays Sad Havoc With an Athens Wedding in Colored High Life.

ATHENS, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—A sensational marriage in colored high life, at the up town Baptist church, presided over by Rev. Lyons, is the talk of the town. Gus Beal was a masher with the ebony damsels. Among those upon whom Gus had bestowed his smiles was Julia Maxwell; he had made such an impression on her heart that Julia for some time supported the gay Lothario with her wages as cook. In time Beal grew tired of his lady love, and sought and won Emma Walker, and weary of his repeated conquests, decided to give this last flame his hand and name. The news of the approaching marriage spread like wildfire, and was not long in reaching the ears of the discarded Julia. The wedding was announced to take place in Lyons' church, in the presence of the entire congregation. Julia Walker, although she had received no especial invitation, decided to be on hand. Just as the bridal pair entered the church, heralded by the peals of the organ, and all eyes were centered upon them, the forlorn and rejected damsel flew at the groom and began to tear his wedding garments from his person. The bridal couple and the congregation were so astonished at this proceeding that no effort was made to stop them. When Julia finished her work she quietly stated that she had, by her own toil, paid for every rag of clothing the groom had on his back, and she did not intend that he should discard her and then marry another woman in the garments she had herself bought. The irate woman then left the church, and the ceremony proceeded without further interruption.

Rev. C. C. Williams Speaks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23—[Special.]—Rev. C. C. Williams was seen today for the first time. He was shown the sensational telegram in the Morning News as to people leaving St. Philips' in indignation at his complimentary allusion to Bishop Beckwith in last Sunday's sermon. He says: "The telegram did not surprise me, for there are sensational people everywhere, and Atlanta is no exception. I noticed no demonstration of indignation."

The Bridal Couple at Home.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Mr. B. J. Wilkinson, of LaGrange, and Miss Pearl Heard, of Mississippi, were married at the residence of Mrs. Patterson, Tallassee, Ala., on Sunday last. They arrived here on yesterday where they were warmly welcomed by their friends. Mr. Wilkinson has been doing business for E. R. Bradfield for a number of years. He is one of the most popular dry goodsmen in the employ of Bradfield & Hutchinson. Miss Heard has been quite a favorite with the young men of this place.

An Increase in Value.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., March 23—[Special.] The tax assessors of this place have been quite busy for the past three days assessing the real estate. There will be several thousand dollars more worth of property than was last year. This will give more money in the treasury. The town is now out of debt and money on hand.

A SCHOOLBOY'S BULLETS.

HE GOES TO THE RIVER BANK WITH DREAD INTENT.

A Roman Student Tries to End His Life, and When Detected Tried to Put the Blame on a Negro—Two Criminals Caught at Bainbridge—Mr. Carey's Escape—State News.

ROME, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Gordon Byrd, aged about seventeen, attempted to commit suicide at half past eleven o'clock this morning. Gordon is a pupil at the public school and is subject to fits. This morning he had a fit in the school, and when he recovered was sent home. He went down to the river bank, at the foot of Elm street, having in the meanwhile procured a six-shooter. Three times he placed the pistol to his head and fired. Two balls entered his cheek, ranging upward, and one inflicted a scalp wound. Mr. Johnson, who works in a mill near by, ran to his assistance as he fell.

"Who did this?" asked Johnson.

"That negro blacksmith," answered young Byrd, faintly.

The negro alluded to was arrested, but clearly proved his innocence, and was discharged. The negro said that he saw Byrd when he fired, and ran to his relief. When Byrd saw him he turned and fired three shots at him, whereupon the negro ran away. For a time it was believed that the boy had been foully dealt with, but after full investigation it now seems certain that young Byrd had made up his mind to commit suicide, and fired the shots himself. The wounds are very dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. The father and mother of the boy, are in Alabama attending the bedside of a daughter who is dangerously sick.

TWO CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

One of Whom Led the Officers a Lively Race.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Deputy Sheriff Farnell arrived here last Saturday, having in charge I. C. Munford, charged with carrying a pistol concealed. He was picked up in Thomas county. The deputy also had a dark subject named Harry Wootten, under indictment for a burglary committed here five years ago. He was gathered near Live Oak, Fla., after a long and hotly contested race, the marshal of Live Oak and Deputy Farnell after him.

Mr. Carey's Escape.

ELBERTON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—A serious difficulty occurred at the store of Messrs. Smith Brothers in this place yesterday evening. Mr. W. H. Carey, a cotton buyer, had some words with a negro named Charley Glenn. The negro drew a chair on Mr. Carey, which was taken away from him. He then gathered a large bar used for fastening doors, and struck Mr. Carey a terrific blow over the head with it. The bar fortunately broke, otherwise the blow would have produced death. The negro was captured and a warrant for assault with intent to murder issued. He will have a hearing today.

Patterson Goes Free.

HOMER, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Many cases of importance were investigated and disposed of, one of which was the long standing case of Joseph Patterson, charged with cutting his wife's throat. Joe and his wife were present, and she being the only witness, refused to testify against him and the trouble was detached from the dockets on payment of the costs, etc. So soon as the matter was settled Joe and his wife again parted, but will likely be together again in two weeks.

On His Way to Answer the Charge.

BUCHANAN, March 23.—[Special.]—About one year ago Wyatt Williams, of this county, was bound over in the United States court in a bond of $1,500, for beating Revenue Reporter Sweetman. Yesterday he passed through this place on his way to Atlanta to attend his trial, which comes off today. William Williams, A. J. Hunt, C. P. Johnson and Stokes Barry went with him as witnesses, and Colonel S. P. Edwards went as his attorney.

Coloring His Candy.

ATHENS, Ga., March 23.—[Special].—A little candy store on the corner of Broad and Jackson streets was broken up by the police on account of the proprietor of the stand using chromate of lead and red analine to color the taffy that he sold. The druggist informed the police that this coloring matter was poisonous and ought not be used.

SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING.

The Current Puts in Some Lively Work Around Camilla.

CAMILLA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—During the electric display of Saturday last a colored man and woman were coming to town in the two-horse wagon of Mr. J. M. Cox, driving two mules. Both mules were killed by a stroke of lightning. The man and woman were unharmed, save a slight shock received by the woman.

On the same day, of four ligetning rods attached to the residence of Mr. J. L. Underwood, three were struck and the house considerably damaged. The rods were copper tubes attached without insulation. One of the rods was torn from the house and thrown out into the yard.

The Damage is $1,500.

CUTHBERT, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—This morning about eight o'clock a fire was discovered in the picker rooms of the Randolph manufacturing company. The doors and windows were closed immediately, which effectually prevented it from spreading to the main building, and the alarm turned on. The watchful fire organization responded, with their chemical engine and steamer, and had the fire under perfect control in a short while. The damage to the machinery and the loss in cotton is estimated at $1,500 by the manager, covered by insurance.

WAR OF RATES IN BAINBRIDGE.

The Rivers and Railroads Fighting for Trade and the Merchants Happy.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—The railroad war at this point is waxing warm. The Central has established a warehouse here, with H. G. Townsend in charge. Two of its steamers—"Naiad" and "Bertha Lee"—make three trips here. Cotton is taken via Columbus to Savannah at 50 cents a bale; flour is brought from Columbus and Eufaula at 5 cents per barrel. Through rates from here to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York have been established at low figures. The Savannah, Florida and Western railway is bravely facing its powerful adversary. Its boats—"Ellis" and "Smith"—steam in three times a week, bringing cotton, via this point, from Columbus and intermediate points, for Savannah, at 50 cents per bale. Our merchants are profiting from the war of the rivals.

The News in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Petitions are being gotten up in Oconee county for an election on prohibition, which will be held the latter part of May. It is the intention to conduct a very quiet campaign, free from excitement. Not even speeches will be made.

Dr. Charles F. Deems, of New York, regrets that his engagements at Greenville, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., prevents him visiting Athens.

The Northeastern train made the distance between Athens and Lula, Monday evening, in one hour and fifteen minutes. This is the fastest time ever made on this road.

The March winds blew down the steeple to the new colored Baptist church in East Athens.

A Strange Nest.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Special.]—The fish pond of Editor Smith, of the Washington Chronicle, has for some time been a resort for Captain Cade's geese, and lately a goose has been found setting on an island in the middle of the pond. The opinion is expressed that the goose selected this place for her nest so that she would not be molested by the hogs and the dogs.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

A Disastrous Fire—Partly Covered By Insurance.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire broke out on North Troup street this afternoon, at 2:45 o'clock, among a block of small frame buildings, and destroyed seven of them, and another was torn down to check the progress of the flames. The fire originated in a kitchen of the premises occupied by Mr. Monk Sherres, and as the wind was blowing almost a gale at the time, it was difficult to get control of it. At one time it looked as though it would spread to an adjoining block. The houses burned were owned and insured as follows: Mr. Richard Deignar, three houses, insured for $1,450 in the Georgia Home; Henry R. Davis, colored, two houses, insured for $1,200 in the Phœnix, of Hartford; Alexander Howard, colored, one house, insured for six hundred; Wright Howard, colored, one house, insured for $400; Mrs. M. O. Griffin one house torn down, insured for $250. The latter were insured in companies represented by John Blackman. The fire might have been checked earlier, but the water supply in that part of the city is insufficient. The furniture by the occupants of the houses was mostly saved. The loss on buildings is about covered by the insurance.

Mrs. Clara Cooksey died at her home at Seale last night. She was ninety-eight years old and leaves a large number of grand and great grand children.

Sylvia Toles, colored, was burned to death today in this city. Her clothing caught while she was sitting before the fire with her baby in her arms. The baby was dangerously and probably fatally burned.

Hon. A. O. Bacon has declined the invitation to deliver the memorial address in this city on the 26th.

Two negroes were struck by lightning near Guerrytown, on Saturday, and one of them, John King, has since died from the effects of the shock.

AN OLD SENSATION RECALLED.

A Story of Graveyard Import from Darien, Georgia.

DARIEN, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—It was a day in June or July, the summer before the last.

Nothing had disturbed the monotony of life, so prominently noticeable here in the summer months, until about dusk, two young ladies, who had been enjoying an evening promenade, came rushing into town and while panting for breath, told the startled citizens that when walking across the burying grounds where the remains of an old gentleman, Mr. Madison Thomas, had been interred the day previous, deep and suppressed groans came forth with horrifying distinctness. Later, two or three negroes confirmed the report. The town was all excitement.

Every one felt that the interment had been too hurried, and the hapless victim, now reviving, was suffering the agonies of suffocation. The whites organized into a relief expedition, and equipped with lanterns, lamps, axes and other tools deemed necessary to effect a release from the coffin, set out for the scene.

It was now about nine o'clock, the heat unbearable, and the sand knee deep. Several hundred negroes—men, women and children—half frenziedly followed the whites to the graveyard. The distance, about a mile, was soon traversed, and the vault having been left open since the day before the outer casing of the coffin was quickly removed. The glass on the top of the inner part was forced through with nervous eagerness, although the slight offensive stench emitted might have convinced them that the report was groundless. The members of the relief expedition returned home sullenly, feeling that they had been hugely imposed upon, but up to this day the authors of the report aver that the piteous, muffled groans heard were human, and that they issued from the open vault.

Northern tourists passing through Darien on their way to Florida, who have a chance to spend an hour or two in Darien while the steamer is loading and unloading, pay many flattering compliments as to the appearance of the city.

Editor Grubb, of Darien, has had a rather severe bilious attack and is confined to bed.

SUNDAY IN LEXINGTON.

The Departure of R. C. Latimer From the City.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Sunday last, the Union Sunday school, unanimously passed a series of resolutions, regretting the departure of Mr. R. C. Latimer and family to Athens, Ga. He has for more than twenty years, been its main support, being superintendent for many years.

The session of the Presbyterian church met after the services in morning Sunday, and accepted the resignation of R. C. Latimer as clerk, granting he and family; letters of dismission, from the church here, to the church in Athens. On the third Sunday in February last, notice was given in session meeting than an election of deacon would take place at the next appointment. The name of George C. Smith was put in nomination, and was unanimously elected, and will be ordained in April.

Mr. Will Stewart, was unanimously elected clerk of session.

ATTACKING A MIXED MEETING.

Black and White When Combined Does Not Please an Augusta Editor.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 23.—[Special.]—An article in today's Evening News, is causing comment to-night. It is in reference to the mass meeting in the market hall last night, and is considered an attack on the gentlemen who participated in the proceedings:

The mass meeting in Augusta last night for the purpose of manufacturing public sentiment and effecting a congressional vote on the Blair bill, is deceptive on its face, and utterly useless in its effects, because everybody knows that such a mass meeting is only indorsed by the few chronic politicians who spoke, and the small crowd chiefly made up of negroes, present in Market hall.

What does the ring want now? What order has Joe Brown issued of late? Why this mixing with the man and brother? Why this taffy to the colored people? Why this sophistical shop talk about education? Why this tamping with the treasury by means of a fallacious attack on the constitution? Why this misnomer of public opinion to a mass meeting of representative white and colored citizens?

* * * * * * *

Let us have no more mixed mass meetings, and let us not call the incongruous of any hybrid gathering public opinion.

Dual Orange Blossoms Near Mallorysville.

MALLORYSVILLE, Ga., March 23.—[Special.] Miss Susie Prather and Mr. Willie Trfitt, and Miss Mattie Prather and Mr. W. G. Hugerly were married yesterday, the Rev. Lemuel Wood officiating.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Scott Ward, recently of Colorado, was married to Miss Kate Nicholson yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother.

Deaths in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Special.]—William Garner, who came here from Florence, S. C., about the year 1870, died last night of entersusception of the bowels. For some time past he had been connected with the firm of Lowe & Bros.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—A little three year-old child of Mr. A. L. Wimpy, living three miles from town, died on last Tuesday of croup.

Jinks Jones for Governor.

From the Waynesboro, Ga., Citizen.

If there is a man in the state of Georgia who has superior claims upon the democratic party of the state, that man is Colonel J. J. Jones. He has been a life-long democrat, and has never been known to swerve a moment from the allegiance to his political principles or party, while his services have been numerous and important, if not vital to the interests of the party. Other men, claiming to be democrats, have been bribed, and proved renegades for the glittering rewards of office and position—J. J. Jones, never! Besides, Colonel Jones's individual claims, the people of all this portion of the state have never had any participation in the important state offices by a representative from her people, and now the time has fully come when they will insist upon a recognition of their rights. And in presenting Colonel Jones as a candidate for the office of governor we are satisfied that we present a man who, if elected, will honor the office, and not the office honor him.

GEORGIA NEWS.

CONDENSED FROM OUR STATE EXCHANGES.

The Grand Jury of Habersham Finds True Bills Against Six Persons for Murder—A Negro Attempts to Kill His Wife at Andersonville—Jonesboro to Have a Brass Band.

Jonesboro is organizing a brass band.

Real estate in Brunswick is rapidly rising in price.

Mr. Daniel B. Sweat is now editor and proprietor of the Waycross Reporter.

Three hundred trees and shrubs have been planted in Andersonville cemetery during the past season.

Lee Hutcheson and J. J. Hanes, have been residents of Jonesboro ever since the original woods were cut down.

Captain James B. Eads, the celebrated engineer, is now a guest of the Piney Woods hotel in Thomasville.

George Roberts, a colored Nimrod living near Valdosta, killed five wild turkeys on a fence last Saturday at one shot, not over four miles from the city.

The News says that Jonesboro was once called Leaksville, in honor of Sam Leak, of Griffin. Mr. Leak passed through Jonesboro once and failed to stop, and the citizens changed the name.

A petition has been filed in Floyd superior court by a number of leading citizens asking to be incorporated under the name of "Rome Savings and Loan association," with a capital of $50,000 with power to increase. There will be 1,250 shares at $40 each.

One of Polk county's progressive farmers off of thirty-six acres of land gathered last year the following crops, viz: 21 bales cotton, averaging 504 pounds each; 284 bushels corn, 162 bushels wheat, 152 bushels sweet potatoes, one-half acre in watermelons. This land lies within the famous Cedar valley, and the cultivation was made with only one mule.

The grand jury of Habersham county, which has just adjourned, returned true bills against six person for murder, viz: Robert Morris, Victoria Henderson and Anna Dodd, for the murder of Joseph Henderson, Fred Freeman, Tom Moseley and another man whose name was not learned. Robert Morris was tried and convicted, and will be hung in April. The others have not yet been tried.

On Friday last Anderson Forrest (colored), of Andersonville, attempted to kill his wife. The facts are about as follows: The woman was at work in the garden near the house, when Forrest called to her to come inside as he wished to speak to her. On her appearance he took her by the throat, saying: "Now, you black s— of a b—, your time has come, I am going to kill you." He then drew a claspknife and endeavored to cut her throat; but the woman put up her hands and saved her life, but the brute nearly succeeded in cutting off two of her fingers. She made her escape to town, where Dr. Harrison repaired damages. A warrant is out for Forrest, but as yet no opportunity of serving it has occurred. Anderson is in the woods, armed with a shotgun, and seems determined not to be taken alive. He is seen nearly every night near the town, and probably will be taken before long.

A writer in the Americus Recorder thus tells of a gigantic oak in Lee county: "Three feet above the ground this tree measures twenty feet and ten inches in circumference, and at a height of six feet, the point at which it divides into two branches, it measures twenty feet and two inches around it. The smallest one of the branches measures eleven feet and three inches, and the other fourteen feet and three inches in circumference. Some of its longest branches extend more than one hundred feet in opposite directions, but it has an average diameter of ninety-five feet, covering an area of about five hundred and sixty square yards. This grand old oak is about one mile east of old Starksville, in Lee county, and is noted, not only for its immense size, but as being the only sentinel that stands to watch over and mark the spot where once stood the historic Indian town of Chehaw, or An-muc-cul-la. These were friendly Indians, and did all they could in the way of furnishing the governor of the state with provisions and warriors to help maintain the peace and to protect the lives and property of the people. But through some misunderstanding the village was consigned to the flames on the 23d of April, 1818, by a force under Captain Wright, and about a dozen of the Indians were killed. The destruction of this town caused great excitement in the country, and gave rise to quite a spirited correspondence between General Andrew Jackson and William Rabun, who was then governor of the state. Captain Wright was arrested, but soon after made his escape. This tree is known as the "Burr Oak," and tradition has its say concerning it. Doubtless many have seen the Indian nymphs and swains, who, sitting under the generous shade of this "king of the forest," have pledged to each other undying fidelity; or at least fidelity that would live until they were, by the Great Spirit, removed to those "happy hunting grounds" supposed (by them) to exist in the future life.

THREE HISTORIC TREES.

A Woman Slipping on Kid Gloves For Her Execution.

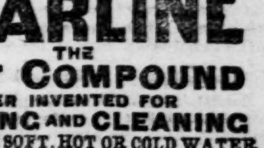
WASHINGTON, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—There are three historic trees in Washington, a post oak and two poplars. On the post oak a white woman named Bartlett was hung in the year 1813, for being accessory to the murder of her husband. She did not believe that she would be hung, and laughed all the way to the gallows. She is represented to have been a beautiful woman, and on the day of the execution elegantly dressed herself, putting on white kid gloves as if going to a wedding.

On the poplar tree, standing on Main street, just below opposite the residence of the late Judge Garnett Andrews, a white man named Bramlett was executed, charged with being accessory to the murder of some orphan children that he might come in possession of the property.

The other poplar tree, which is perhaps the largest tree in the state, stands in the rear of the elegant home of Captain C. A. Alexander, has got a diameter of 27 feet in circumference. Under its umbrageous shades the first synod of the Presbyterian church was held that convened in Georgia in 1790, and under it was that the first Presbyterian minister, Rev. Dr. Springer, was ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry.

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by sudden changes and temperature, and those possessing them should prudently treat the very first symptoms of a cold. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is well adapted to their needs, as a certain remedy for Coughs, besides being especially useful for its healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

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SCROFULOUS

ores and Glandular Swellings cured by Cuticura.

EMMA BOYNTON, 857 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, says: "I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. I was taken with dreadful pains in the head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. Physicians failed to help me. My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The eruption increased to great burrowing, foul-smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition and by advice of a well-known physician, I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in twelve weeks was perfectly cured."

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

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Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvey, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Enæmia, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most disease arising from an impure or impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally.

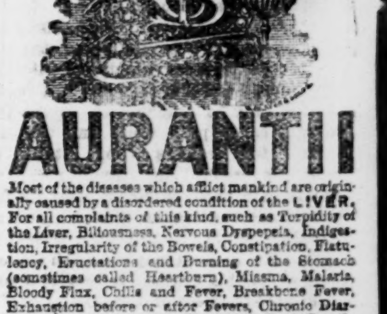
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Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Malaria, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbone Fever, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c. STADIGER'S AURANTII is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will CURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a waxy, yellow tinge, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALTERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is A VALUABLE TONIC.

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SUP[...]

DECISIONS [...]

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford Justices—Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Parks vs. City of Atlanta et al. Non-suit, from City Court of Atlanta. Contracts. Non-suit. Evidence. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—Where the fire-masters of a city employed a man at will, and not for a year or any specified time, under a resolution adopted by them that "instead of electing the men be employed for the different positions subject to the will of the board," upon his discharge he could not recover against the city, or the members of the board of fire-masters for his wages for the balance of the year; and such facts appearing from the plaintiff's evidence, a non-suit was proper.

(a.) There being no proof of damage to character and standing or loss of service, no verdict could have been rendered therefor, and a non-suit was right.

(b.) It is unnecessary to consider how far the resolution of the board was restricted by the ordinance of the council.

(c.) What was said to plaintiff by others than his employers was inadmissible; and custom could not affect his rights under his contract in this case, not being such as to enter into his contract at the time it was made.

Judgment affirmed.

John C. Reed; Haight & Osborn, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Goodwin; J. T. Pendleton, for defendants.

McPhee vs. Veal. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton. Title. Tax. Levy and Sale. Injunction. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The sworn bill and answer being conflicting, and neither exhibiting written title to the lot which formed the subject matter of the controversy, there was no abuse of discretion in refusing to enjoin its sale under a fi. fa.

2. Even if the complainant had showed a better title than the defendant in fi. fa., an injunction should not have been granted to stop a sale, under an execution against the defendant in fi. fa. for laying curbing and pavement on the sidewalk in front of the property in dispute, the ground of equity being that complainant had brought suit against the defendant for the land, that the city had issued the fi fa. and complainant had tried to buy it by offering the principal and interest, but the marshal refused to transfer it to him, but sold and transferred it to another, who was colluding with the defendant in fi. fa. and pressing the sale. If the complainant owned the lot, he should have paid the amount due for paving its sidewalk; if he did not own it, he had no interest in it, nor in the debt or lien thereon; and he did not need a transfer to protect his rights.

Judgment affirmed.

Reed, Reinhardt & O'Neill, for plaintiff in error.

Candler, Thompson & Candler, for defendant.

Schmidt vs. Block. Case, from Fulton. Pleadings. Master and Servant. Tort's. Negligence. Notice. (Before Judge Hammond).

Jackson, C. J.—While the original declaration in this case was confused and not as plain and distinct as the law requires, yet the amendment does set up clearly two causes of action, in that it alleges both improper and negligent rules by defendant for working the elevator where the injury sued for occurred, and the defective machinery of the elevator itself, as a negligent act of his, and ignorance thereof by the plaintiff, as the cause of the disaster.

(a.) Where knowledge is essential to charge the master, negligent ignorance is equivalent to knowledge. 2 Thomp. Neg. 994; Shear and Redf. Neg. 93.

Judgment reversed.

E. A. Augier; King & Spalding, for plaintiff in error.

Mynatt & Howell, for defendant.

Hazzard vs. Mayor, etc., of Savannah. Case, from City Court of Savannah. Verdict. New Trial. (Before Judge Harden.)

Jackson, C. J.—On the first trial of this case a verdict was found for $3,000; a new trial was granted, and this grant was affirmed, this court remarking that the case for the plaintiff was a weak one. On the second trial, the jury found for the plaintiff $3,700; another new trial was granted, and again the judgment was affirmed, this court saying that a moderate verdict might be allowed to stand, but inasmuch as the amount of the first verdict had been increased in the second, the grant of the new trial would be sustained. On a third trial, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,400. The court again granted a new trial, and announced that he would do so continuously and indefinitely, because, in his judgment on the facts, there could be no recovery:

Held, that this was error, there being evidence on which the verdict could be based, and this being the third finding for the plaintiff.

Judgment reversed.

Richards & Heyward, J. J. Abrams, for plaintiff in error.

H. C. Cunningham for defendants.

Crusselle vs. Chastain. Certiorari, from Fulton. Husband and wife. Pleadings. Trusts and Trustees. Words and Phrases. Debtor and Creditor. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—Where suit was brought in a justice's court against a married woman, and the only cause of action set out was by attachings to the summons three promissory notes, one of which was signed by her husband and the other two signed by him with the addition of the word "trustee" to his name, but in neither of which her name appeared, there could be no recovery against the defendant, and on certiorari there was no error in rendering final judgment to that effect. Code §4067.

(a.) The addition of the word "trustee" after the name of the signer of a note, without more is mere descriptio personæ, and the debt is that of the maker individually. 3 Ga., 283; 51 Id., 482.

(b.) The trust estate of the wife, if she had any, could not be reached by such pleading. 56 Ga., 138, 640.

Judgment affirmed.

Frank A. Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

Broyles & Johnston, for defendant.

Robinson vs. State. Gaming, from City Court of Atlanta. Criminal Law. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. The evidence required defendant's conviction. The boy who waited on the owner of the chips brought him two stacks, two of those with whom he played had payed for their chips, and though the police broke up the game before he had paid for his, yet when he won some of theirs or lost some of his to them, he gambled by betting at the game of poker. That he got them on credit is apparent from these facts, and that they represented money is proved by two witnesses.

2. Any time within two years the state may prove that he played the game of poker at this place of gambling. It is not confined to the particular day charged in the accusation.

3. The charge of the court is the law of the case; and if it were not, as the evidence required the verdict, error in the charge would not operate to give the defendant a new trial, because another trial could not change the result.

Judgment affirmed.

A. A. Manning, for plaintiff in error.

H. C. Glenn, solicitor city court, by brief, for the state.

Bernhard vs. State. Simple larceny, from Clayton. Criminal Law. Verdict. Charge of Court. New Trial. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. Although several were jointly indicted, yet where one was put upon his trial separately, a verdict finding the defendant guilty, meant the defendant on trial; and a motion in arrest of judgement on the ground that the verdict was insufficient, was properly overruled. 55 Ga., 599.

2. The verdict is supported by the evidence and is not contrary to law.

3. The court need not charge written requests, when in the general charge, the law of the case and all the law applicable and necessary has been given to the jury.

4. There was no error in the charge to the effect that, if a witness sworn in the case is an accomplice, his testimony, without more, cannot convict; but if the jury believe from the evidence that the witness was not an accomplice, then his evidence alone may convict; and this would be true, though he were charged in the indictment with the crime, and his own testimony showed he was not an accomplice, and no other witness testified on the point, and although he was present, if that presence was constrained, or he was enticed to be there by a false claim of defendant and another to property in the cotton and an anticipated lawsuit about it.

5. Where the cotton was alleged to belong to a man whose first initial was I., and the proof showed it was J., or vice versa, there was no error in instructing the jury that if the initial was written wrong by mistake in the indictment, the proof of ownership in the person bearing the true name would be sufficiently. The I and J are often exactly alike in writing.

6. There was no error in refusing to charge, "while drunkenness is not an excuse for crime, yet if you believe from the evidence that the defendant was drunk at the time of the alleged offense, then you may look to this as a circumstance going to show any intention on his part to commit an offense.." This request is confused; if it means that drunkenness may be shown to show no intention to commit an offense, it does not so state; there was no evidence that the defendant was drunk, and if one steals while drunk, he is as guilty as if he were sober. Code §4301.

Judgment affirmed.

J. T. Spence; C. W. Hodnett; Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

C. D. Hill, solicitor general, for the state.

Stewart vs. Swift Specific Co. et al. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Libel. Parent and Child. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—An action for libel was brought, alleging that the publication had been made in a public newspaper, and was caused and procured by the defendants. The article complained of purported to be a voluntary interview between a reporter of a newspaper and the plaintiff, in which the plaintiff is represented as having made statements to the reporter to the effect that her mother, having been bitten by a cat, was afflicted with a disease similar to hydrophobia; that she dreaded the approach of water, suffered extreme pain and was much swollen in her body and members; that she acted like a cat, purring and mewing, and assuming the attitude of a cat in the effort to catch rats, and did other like acts; and that a wonderful cure of this disease had been effected by a certain medicine, called S. S. S., which was sold by the defendants. The plaintiff charged that the publication was altogether false:

Held that such a publication furnished the basis for an action of libel brought by the daughter, and such action was not demurrable. Code, §2974; Odgers Libel & Slan., p. 20; Salk., 225; 2 Wils., 403; 15 Mees & W., 435; 3 Bl. Com., 123; 6 Ga., 283.

(a.) Any publication which tends to expose a person to contempt or ridicule is defamatory and libellous.

Judgment reversed.

Hopkins & Glenn; Reuben Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

Reed, Reinhardt & O'Neill; Haygood & Martin, for defendants.

Central Railroad vs. Harris. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Charge of Court. (Before Judge Clarke.)

[Hall, J., not presiding.]

Jackson, C. J.—1. Suit was brought by a widow for the homicide of her husband, and the evidence for the plaintiff tended to show that the deceased was crossing the railroad in front of defendant's engine, passing along a public street; and that the engine ran over him and killed him; that no bell was run as a signal of its moving across the street. The defendant's testimony tended to show that the plaintiff's husband was on board the train when it started, and attempted to jump off of his own accord, in spite of an iron rail barrier, over which he leaped, and thus fell between two cars and was killed:

Held, that the defendant was entitled to have submitted to the jury both the question whether the plaintiff's husband caused the injury solely by his own negligence, and also whether, by the use of ordinary care, he could have avoided the consequences to himself caused by the defendant's negligence. Under the evidence for the defendant, if believed by the jury, the failure to ring the bell could not have affected or contributed to the injury, and an entire omission to notice this branch of the defense in the charge requires a new trial.

(a.) The defence provided for in §2972 of the Code is not identical with that under §3034; and while the doctrine of contributory negligence applies to both sections, yet the particular act of negligence in proof must be such as contributes to the thing that caused the injury sued for.

(b.) Where the judge gives in charge substantially the law covering the case, if more specific instructions on any point are desired, they should be asked; but the law of the case must be given to the jury to the extent of covering the substantial issues made by the amendment, whether rejected or not, or whether the attention of the court be called thereto or not; otherwise the verdict will be set aside. 64 Ga., 582; 63 Id., 661, 664; 11 Id., 337; 12 Id., 100; 15 Id., 258; 19 Id., 285; 25 Id., 184; 30 Id., 133, 476; 44 Id., 132, 174. 52 Id., 69, 170; 56 Id., 596; 54 Id., 608; 69 Id., 510.

2. No other error appears. No complaint of excess of damages is made, and therefore it is immaterial what measured them.

Judgment reversed.

Jackson & King, for plaintiff in error. Hoke & Burton Smith, for defendant.

Ezzard vs. Frick & Co. Trover, from Fulton. Conversion. Title. Fraud. Estoppel. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where personal property was sold under a contract by which the vendor should retain the title until the purchase money was paid, and without payment thereof, the purchaser resold to another, who appropriated it to his use, and refused to deliver it to the original vendor on demand, this was sufficient evidence of conversion. 62 Ga., 260.

2. The plaintiff in trover having elected to take damages in place of the property, could recover the value of the property in suit with hire. Code § 3057; 67 Ga., 506.

3. Where a steam engine was sold by the agent of the owners, title being reserved in them until the purchase money notes should be paid, and without paying them, the purchaser sold to a third person, against whom the vendors brought an action of trover, it was error to strike a plea to the effect that the defendant bought and paid for the engine without any notice of title in the plaintiffs, but that he had since learned that his vendor bought from the agent of the plaintiffs with the understanding that the title was to remain in them until fully paid for; that the purchaser failed to pay; that the agent of the plaintiffs, without making any effort to collect the purchase money from him or out of the property, agreed with him that he might sell the engine and thereby raise the money to pay for it, provided he would pay to said agent five thousand dollars out of money which he expected to receive from a certain trade about to be made; that, failing to make the trade, he could not carry out the contract with the agent, but in the meantime he had sold to defendant, who had bought without notice of any incumbrance on the property, or of any defect in the title, or of the agreement between his vendor and the agent of the plaintiffs; and that this conduct operated as a fraud upon defendant, and estopped plaintiffs from recovering the property. 23 Ga., 205, 209.

(a) There also was error in rejecting evidence offered under such plea and pertinent threats.

Judgment reversed.

Henry B. Tompkins, for plaintiff in error.

Mynatt & Howell for defendant.

Pittman, adm'x, vs. Elder et al. Complaint, from City Court of Atlanta. Statute of Limitations. Contracts. Consideration. Waiver. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Hall, J.—Although the limitation act of March 16, 1869, (Acts 1869, p. 133) not only bars the right of action, but extinguishes the debt, yet where a valid and binding debt had become barred under that act, it could be revived by a new promise in writing, made after the lapse of the period within which the act provides for the bringing of suit, without an additional consideration for the promise. 68 Ga. 592; 62 Id, 298; Whart. Contr., §513; 2 Exch., 90; Add. Contr., §13 and cit.; 72 E. I. 472 484; 3 Bos. and Pull., 249, note (a); Adol. and El., 447 (39 E. C. L. R., 142 et seq.), Cowp., 544, 547, 549.

(a) Code §§ 1950, par. 6, 2542, 2934 are applicable, and not repugnant to the limitation act of 1869.

(b) There is a distinction in this respect between such debts as could have been enforced before they were barred or released and such as never could have been enforced. In the former cases, the bar of the statute may be waived by failing to set it up by way of defense to a suit or by a direct written waiver, made with a view to renounce its benefit, signed by the debtor. Code, § 10 and cit.; 72 Ga., 331, 337-8.

(c) The case in 10 Bank, 3B. R., 313, and 6 Cush., 278, 241, do not conflict with, but support, these views.

Judgment affirmed.

Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiff in error.

Speairs & Simmons; Hillyer & Bro.; Hulsey & Bateman, for defendants.

Erskine & Co. vs. Duffy. Complaint, from City Court of Atlanta. Practice in Supreme Court. New Trial. Charge of Court. Contracts. Newly discovered evidence. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Hall, J.—1. A bill of exceptions to a judgment granting or refusing a new trial will not be dismissed on motion of defendant in error because it fails specifically to set forth the errors alleged to exist in said judgment. The writ of error will not be dismissed for this reason, and the party deprived of a hearing, at least as to the general grounds usually relied on to obtain a new trial or such as set out newly discovered evidence which might or should produce a different result on another trial. The motion and brief of evidence are parts of the record, and need not be set out in the bill of exceptions except by reference. Code, § 4253.

2. If the grounds of the motion plainly specify both the decisions complained of and the error alleged to exist therein, under §4251, of the Code, this court would be bound to hear it under a general exception to the judgment granting or refusing the new trial; but if deficient in either of these particulars, this court would not, under such general exception, determine it, at least as to the particular point so complained of.

(a.) The sixth ground of the motion in this case complains of a charge given by the court, but does not specifically set forth what is the error alleged to exist therein, and cannot, therefore, be considered.

(b.) The charge complained of appears to have been warranted by the evidence.

3. The evidence was conflicting; the presiding judge was satisfied with the verdict, and this court cannot say that he abused his discretion in allowing it to stand.

4. It is not clear that the jury disregarded that portion of the charge of the court in which he construed a letter from plaintiff to defendants in which occurred the expression "Place the $700" (sent with the letter) "on interest," and instructed the jury that the legal effect of this letter was to give the defendants general authority to place the money mentioned for the plaintiff in the hands of some person who would pay him interest therefor. At all events, the charge itself was too broad and was not sufficiently qualified or guarded in its terms. Under the facts in evidence, this was an ambiguous expression, the meaning of which should have been left to the jury.

(a.) For the court to treat as an instrument embodying the terms of the contract, and to construe in such a manner as to bind the jury every expression found in a correspondence relating to the conduct of the business in pursuance of the contract, does not seem to be in accordance with the provisions of the Code conferring the power and making it the duty of the court to construe contracts and other provisions qualifying and restricting this power. 71 Ga., 450 and cit.; 2 Whart. Contr., 459.

5. Newly discovered evidence which is merely cumulative and tends only to show admissions made in a casual conversation between the plaintiff and a witness, will not require a new trial; especially where the statements thus proposed to be proved were directly denied by the counter-affidavit of the other party to the conversation, and where the integrity of the affiant was assailed. Code, §3792.

(a) As a ground for a new trial, the discovery of new testimony is tolerated rather than favored, because of its liability to abuse and its tendency, as a general rule, to mislead.

Judgment affirmed.

Mynatt & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

King & Spalding, for defendant.

Thomas, Jr., administrator, vs. Morrisett, executor. Appeal from court of Ordinary, from Muscogee. Administrators and Executors. Comity. Judgments. Wills. Legacies. (Before Judge Willis.)

[This case was argued at the last term, and the decision reserved.]

Hall, J.—1. The personal property of a deceased person passes and is to be administered according to the law of his domicile. 71 Ga., 231, head note 3 (a), 237.

(a) A mortgage on lands in this state given to secure a debt does not convey title, but only creates a lien. Code §1954.

2. It may be laid down as a general proposition, applicable to the proceedings and judgments of the courts of other states of the Union, that they are entitled to have full faith and credit given them in this as well as in every other state, and a judgment of another state determining the domicile of a deceased person and probating her will is no exception to the rule; and the issues so passed upon cannot be opened and inquired into again in a proceeding substantially between the same parties and involving the same issues, pending in the courts of this state. Const. U S., art 4, sec. 1; Acts Congress, 1790, 1804 (appended to code, § 3830); Lord vs. Cannon (last term).

3. No general administration upon an estate should have been granted in this state, where there was a will in existence which was afterwards proved and admitted to record, and if such administration has been granted in this state, and afterwards a will has been established, this would work a revocation, except as to such portions of the estate as had been fully administered prior to the production and probate of the will. Williams Ex'rs. (Perkins ed.), 643, 644 et seq. and cit.; 38 Ala., 402; 33 Id., 570.

4. In this case there was no necessity for any one of the limited or partial forms of administration, and the application for general administration having been made and granted pending proceedings to prove the will in another state, of which the parties at whose instance administration was taken had full knowledge, they being parties to the other proceedings, it is plain that it was thus sought to obviate the force of any judgment which might be rendered in the other state, and prevent its receiving here the full faith and credit to which it was entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States, and under the spirit of comity contained in the code of this state. It was therefore collusive and void. Guerard vs. Guerard, and Brown vs. Brown, (Sept. Term, 1884); Schouler Ex'rs. and Admrs, §91 and cit.

(a) The rights and property in this state consisted only of a small sum of money deposited in bank, and a considerable amount of choses in action secured by notes and mortgages. There was no realty, and no resident of this state was interested in the estate, either as creditor, legatee or distributee, and the collection and transmission of the assets could be as well accomplished by the foreign executor as by granting letters in this state. Code, §§2614—2618.

5. Whether certain charitable bequests by which more than one-third of the testatrix's estate was left to certain charitable, religious and educational institutions, to the exclusions of her children, be void or not, yet as there are other bequests, and the will appoints an executor, the existence of the charitable bequests will not prevent the grant of administration upon the estate under the will. 69 Ga., 194; 37 Id., 283; Code, §2419.

(a.) Neither the act of 1883 (Acts 1883, pp. 100,101) nor that of 1878 (Acts 1878 p. 147) nor Code, §§2434 (a), 2435, 2435 (a), 2435 (b) conflict with these views.

Judgment affirmed.

Blandford, J., concurred.

Jackson, C. J., dissented.

Thomas & Chandler; McNeill & Levy; E. H. Orr; Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

Smith & Russell; E. P. Morrisett, for defendant.

Russell, ex'r, vs. Hubbard. Complaint, from City court of Atlanta. Practice in Superior Court. Administrators and Executors, Comity. Set off. Newly discovered Evidence. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Hall, J.—1. The striking of pleas because filed after default, and the allowance of judgment by default, are matters addressed to the sound discretion of the court, and a refusal to strike pleas and enter judgment will not be overruled, unless it appear that the discretion of the court was grossly abused. 57 Ga., 25; 23d Rule of practice, Code. p. 1348.

(a.) Where there has been an entry of answer on the docket at the return term of the writ, the general issue shall be considered as filed, and that plea may be amended by filing others as a matter of right, without delay and without the payment of costs, except such as the court, in his discretion, may compel the amending party to pay his adversary, where there has been negligence in respect to the matter of amendment; and the court may further place upon him reasonable and equitable terms not touching the real merits of the cause in controversy. Code, §§ 3458, 3482.

2. Where a suit was brought in this state by a foreign executor, on a cause of action accruing to the testator in his lifetime, the defendant could plead a set-off as though the action had been instituted under letters of administration granted in this state; and the statutory requirements of the state of the administration as to the presentation and filing of claims against estates would not apply to such a defence. 13 Ga., 140; 5 Id., 357.

(a.) There was no suggestion of insolvency, and therefore there was no reason for such a verdict or judgment as would have been proper if plene administravit or plene administravit praeter had been replied to the set-off. The verdict conforms to the pleadings. If the judgment does not conform to it, it may be amended; but no such point having been passed on below, it will not be determined here.

2. Newly discovered evidence which is merely cumulative, and which might have been procured before the trial by the exercise of proper diligence, furnishes no ground for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

E. B. Barnes for plaintiff in error.

Mynatt & Howell, for defendant

Howes vs. Patterson & Co. Attachment, from Fulton. Partnership. Attachment. Amendment. Parties. Judgments. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Hall, J.—Where an attachment was sued out against three persons as partners, on the ground that they were non-residents of the state, which was levied by serving a summons of garnishment, and the defendants dissolved it by giving bond and security, and where on the hearing it appeared that the firm sued was not indebted to the plaintiff, but another firm of which one of the partners sued was also a member, there was no error, after allowing the two other partners composing the first firm to be stricken from the declaration, in refusing to allow two new persons to be inserted as defendants in their stead, as composing, with the remaining defendant, the second firm. Code, § 3480.

(a) This was not an omission of a party provided for by § 3484, but was a suit against the wrong partnership.

2. After striking the names of two of the partners sued, there was no error in refusing to allow a judgment on the bond or a general judgment against the remaining defendant individually to be entered.

3. There was no error in dismissing the case on motion.

Judgment affirmed.

Hoke & Burton Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Hopkins & Glenn, for defendants.

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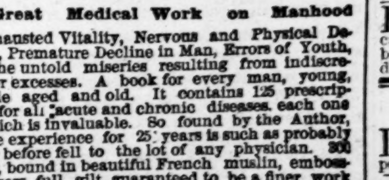
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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 24, 1886.

BLUE. *Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Fair, slightly warmer weather. South Atlantic States: Fair weather; winds becoming variable; stationary, followed by slowly rising temperature. East Gulf States: warmer weather; variable winds generally shifting to southwardly.* RED.

SECRETARY MANNING had a fainting spell in the treasury building yesterday, which caused the capital to be filled with wild rumors as to his condition. Later in the day, however, the secretary recovered.

THE great railroad strike in the southwest, by which trade in half-a-dozen states has been paralyzed, threatens to assume much larger proportions. It is even said that every large establishment in the union will yet be drawn into it.

THE supreme court of Indiana decides that the telephone company is a common carrier, and as such is bound to serve all persons who comply with the legal requirement. This will compel the company either to close out its business at once or accept the new tariff fixed by the state.

The Business Depression.

Commissioner Wright, of the bureau of labor, has submitted his first report to Secretary Lamar. It contains many interesting facts, as well as a few theories in relation to the prevailing depression in trade and its cure.

Mr. Wright says that of factories, mines, etc., existing in the country, about 5 per cent were idle during 1885, and that about 5 per cent more were idle apart of the year. In round numbers, 1,000,000 employes were thrown out of employment, which means a loss to the consumptive power of the country of over $300,000,000 a year. And yet the volume of business during the past year was fairly satisfactory.

The mechanical industries of the United States are carried on by steam and water power, representing, in round numbers, 3,400,000 horse-power, each horse-power equaling the muscular labor of six men. To do the work accomplished by power and power machinery in the mechanical industries, would require men representing a population of 172,500,000 in addition to the present population of the country of 55,000,000. The present cost of operating the railroads with steam power, in round numbers, is $502,000,000 a year; but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses, would cost the country $11,308,500,000. These illustrations show the straits to which the country would be brought if it undertook to perform its work in the old way. The apparent evils resulting from the introduction of machinery, to a large extent, have been offset by advantages gained.

The commissioner is opposed to the solicitation of foreign labor. He points out the evil effects that have followed the employment of Hungarians in mining districts, the padrone system in some localities, and other instances of the inopportune importation of foreign labor. Considering suggested remedies for depressions the commissioner says that a halt should be made in freely granting lands to corporations. When immigration becomes a subject of inducement of contract for the purpose of displacing a higher grade of labor, the authority of law should be called in to prevent the continuance of the wrong. The effect that the enactment of laws to stop speculation would have, if they could be specifically applied, would be for the public good. Reform in the methods of distributing supplies would bring great relief to consumers. Co-operation in its distributive form is suggested as a remedy; but co-operative distribution is only a half measure. There is no contest between labor and capital, nor between the laborer and capitalist as such; but there is a contest between the latter as to the profits of capital and wages of labor, or, in simple terms, as to the profits each shall receive for his respective investment, and this contest will continue so long as the purely wage system lasts. It is absurd to say that the interests of capital and labor are identical. They are no more identical than the interests of the buyer and seller. They are, however reciprocal, and the intelligent comprehension of this reciprocal element can only be brought into the fullest play by the most complete organization, so that each party shall feel that he is an integral part of the whole working establishment.

The commissioner's views will not please either side of the great labor problem; but they will be apt to command attention. Few men in this country have studied the labor question and all cognate subjects with more care than has Mr. Wright, and very few men are prepared to present the subject in all its bearings with more intelligence and clearness. The full report will repay the time and labor expended upon a close and careful reading.

The Condition of the Cotton Trade.

The Boston Journal made inquiries a few days ago of the selling agents of a large number of cotton factories and of jobbers in cotton goods in relation to the condition and prospects of the cotton trade. All the information gained is of a hopeful character. A member of a house that sells the goods of a large number of mills thus speaks of the situation: "We are selling a very large amount of goods, but while sales largely exceed those of last year, the prices are very little better. There has been a great change in the condition of the stock. A year ago there was a surplus of staples and the stock was accumulating, although the out-put of the mills was not so large as at the present time. Now there is no surplus, and in some lines there is a scarcity. There will be no auction sales to get rid of the surplus this season, because there will be no surplus. If prices could be advanced a half a cent a yard, manufacturers could make something; but as a rule mills can make nothing, or at most a very little at the present prices, particularly now that wages have been advanced. The price cannot be advanced just now because of the active competition among retailers. Collections are better than they have been for some time. Indeed there is a marked tendency for jobbers to anticipate their notes. The condition of cotton manufacturing and of the trade has not been so sound for several years as it now is. Values are firm, demand is equal to the supply, and there is reason to believe that the increase of wages will quicken trade."

This view of the situation was confirmed by other selling agents; and the head of a large jobbing house spoke most confidently of the situation and prospect. He said that the condition of business had not been so good in five years. Distribution has been large, the retail trade last season was up to the expectations of the retailers generally, and the promise of the season is even better. Collections are better than a year ago, which shows a more satisfactory trade.

There is, it is plain, a healthy condition and a confident feeling in the cotton trade in Massachusetts; and we print the news, not to induce more cotton planting, but to encourage all who have devoted their lands to cotton to make good crops. The outlook is certainly hopeful.

A Futile Effort at Reform.

The Chicago Times ups and declares that all Americans are yankees, owing to the fact that the word yankee comes from the Indian pronunciation of "English." The Times appears to be a great reformer, but such a reformer as this cannot make much headway in a country as large as the United States. The Indians called the English yankees, and in doing so they invented a word that fits into things like a corkscrew. All English were yankees to the Indians, but all Americans are not yankees to the people of this great republic.

The proposed reform of the Times would cause a great furore out west, for the people of that section would not allow their neighbors to call them yankees. There would probably be some protest in the south, but not as severe as if the reform had been proposed twenty years ago.

The yankee is the New Englander, and he is an exceedingly lively personage. At his best, he is as good as anybody, and has earned the right to be called a yankee. The yankee came down upon us during the cotton exposition in great numbers, and made a very favorable impression. No doubt we all felt better because it was demonstrated that the north Georgian and the East Tennesseean could out talk him and out trade him. Such a development was calculated to give us great confidence in the yankee. As soon as we found out that we could out swap him in an off-hand horse trade and get the better of him in a stand-up bargain, we straightway wanted to see more of him; but we had no desire to trade him out of his name.

Industries Organizing.

The strikes and boycotts that have been carried on during the past several months under the auspices of the Knights of Labor have assumed a serious phase in New England, where measures have been, or are about to be, taken to counteract to some extent the results of boycotts. Bradstreet's, in its last number, furnishes a considerable list of anti-boycott leagues at Fall River, Brocton, Lynn, Providence, Lewiston, Cohoes and other places.

These leagues, it is explained, are organized, not for the purpose of interfering with the Knights of Labor, but for the purpose of interposing in behalf of innocent third parties who are made the victims of a boycott.

It is also said that the manufacturing industries are combining to protect themselves. They have resolved to stand by each other, and when one of their number is boycotted, to close all the works until the boycott is removed.

An Ugly Mistake.

A few months ago John W. Laner, of Omaha, Nebraska, shot and killed his wife. Mr. Laner was a prominent and wealthy citizen, and at first there was a disposition to believe his version of the tragedy.

Laner's story was that he was awakened from his slumbers by a noise. Supposing that there was a burglar in the house he took his pistol and went from room to room. In his half dazed condition he mistook his wife for the burglar and shot her. The friends of the slayer, and the relatives of the deceased woman, accepted this account of the affair, and objected to a judicial investigation.

A few who knew the inner life of the Laner household invoked the aid of the law. At the preliminary trial it came out that the husband had always treated his wife brutally. The evidence was considered strong enough to justify holding him to await the action of the grand jury. An indictment was found, and after an exciting trial lasting over a week the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

The conviction of Laner meets with general approval, since the publication of the testimony in the case. And yet the culprit came very near going scot free, without even the formality of a trial. The Omaha people found it difficult to believe that a wealthy citizen leading a decorous life was guilty of the crime of wife-murder, and they would have received his explanation unhesitatingly, if a few better informed neighbors of the dead woman had not come to the front with a demand for justice. The case will probably have the effect of making respectable citizens more cautious when they go gunning for burglars in their bed-chambers and boudoirs. When a mistake is made it is hard to satisfy everybody.

LAST Sunday night, Sam Jones had a congregation of 6,000. He preached with such power that 4,000 persons staid to the after service. Mr. Jones said that fully 1,000 persons have been converted since his Chicago meetings commenced.

IT is to be regretted that Dr. J. W. Rogers confined himself to prose in giving in his evidence before the investigation committee. He should have worked in a few romantic stanzas of his own immortal verse.

The statement is made that India wheat is not only driving American wheat out of British markets and forcing it to remain unsold at home, but is threatening to drive it out of American markets. It is said that India wheat, raised by ryot labor, at ten cents a day, can be shipped half way round the world to New York and sold for eighty cents a bushel at a profit. This is cheaper than American farmers can raise wheat and send it to New York for—since it means only about fifty-five cents a bushel on the farm. It is true there is a duty on foreign wheat imported into this country of 20 cents a bushel, and this may keep the antipodean grain out of our markets, but it will not help us in foreign markets. Western farmers raise wheat to be sold abroad, since the home market cannot consume it all, and if their crops are to be displaced in the British markets by grain raised by the pauper labor of Hindoostan, where is the remedy?

THERE is a suspicion that the New York aldermen are graduates of the Ohio school of politics.

LOUISE MICHEL is a daisy. She would render law-breaking impossible by doing away with all laws. She would abolish theft by wiping out all property rights. Louise is a sublime crank.

THE average New York alderman appears to be open to arguments of the right sort.

THE Rogers family appears to be a bigger man than all the monopolies.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch advocates the emigration of colored people to California. Negro labor is indispensable only in the alluvial bottoms where there is an abundant supply. While, in the opinion of the Post-Dispatch, "it is best that the bulk of the negroes should remain in the south, the southern people feel the need of a larger accession of northern and foreign white settlers, and they know that the departure of the negroes will tend to promote this desirable movement."

THERE is considerable sympathy in New Orleans for the eloping wife of the Mexican General Gomez. The lady weighs 200 pounds. It is not believed that she is indiscreet. Indiscretion on the part of 200 pound ladies is exceedingly rare.

MARCH is trying to blow her brains out.

THE Boston Herald announces that the Philadelphia Press is "offensively partisan." There must be some mistake here. The Press is almost as impartial as the New York Tribune or the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

THERE is nothing lovelier than to behold a bow-legged citizen running after his hat.

THE tin Pan Electric continues to keep up a tremendous rattling.. The public must be working at one of the ends.

To various prominent democrats—Drop the Rogers family and all will be condoned.

THE St. Louis Republican says that Sir Roger Tichborne has turned up again. It is the California claimant this time and he is in Washington on his way to England to put in his claim. This Sir Roger first became known to the public in 1880, and he has delayed pushing his case since that date because of lack of means, but as he has just received a pension from the United States with a good amount of arrearage, between $3,000 and $4,000, he is now well heeled for a raid on the Tichborne estate. He has been a resident of the United States for twenty-five years and for some time past has been one of the citizens of San Diego, Cal. He heard all about Arthur Orton at the time the ex-butcher was trying to prove himself the genuine Tichborne, but held his tongue because he made a vow years ago, when he was only 25 years old, to cut off all connection with the past until he had lived over again as long as he had then lived. This is the story he intends to carry to England to swap for an estate of millions. He professes great confidence in his ability to prove h's identity.

MRS. ANNETTE HALL has just been arrested at Newport, R. I., for bigamy. Although quite young, she has five living husbands. Her youth, beauty and apparent innocence excite a good deal of sympathy.

MR. POWDERLY, the head of the Knights of Labor, says "the day of strikes is past." We are glad to know it. But for Mr. Powderly our telegraph columns would have impressed us quite to the contrary.

IN New York everybody of any literary pretentions holds weekly receptions. These receptions are generally held on Sunday, and are attended not only by our most famous writers, but by the leading society people.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

BLUE is reinstated and is seen in all materials,

THERE is not a marriageable woman in Deming, New Mexico.

AT all fancy dress affairs in London the popular dress is the Margaret a la Ellen Terry.

IT is estimated fifteen cars a day for a period of four months will be required to market the orange crop of southern California.

THE salvation army in London has secured five of the largest halls in the city in which to hold a monster international religious convention.

THE names of the four Americans recently ordered out of Germany, do not have an altogether Plymouth Rock sound. They are Baren Jens, Jurgeasen and Jessen.

GOVERNOR ROBIE, of Maine, says the completion of his term of office will give him a record of sixteen years of public service. He thinks this is enough, and proposes to take a rest in Europe.

THE Connecticut politicians are alarmed, especially the republicans of the manufacturing and insurance rings. There are nearly 20,000 Knights of Labor in the state, and nine-tenths of them are voters.

PRESIDENT HOLDEN, of the California State university, receives a salary of $8,000—$5,000 as president and $3,000 as director of the Lick Observatory. No other college president in this country receives so much.

REPORTS of the continued illness of the princess of Wales cause much regret. It is feared that the princess, who is the only member of the royal family who really possesses the affections of the people, is becoming a confirmed invalid.

When the fighting is over,
Our inimical friends,
One and all, will discover
That suspension suspends.
—Republic.

THE petroleum wells of upper Burmah have been worked for 2,000 years and still produce abundantly. They are generally four feet six inches square and are sunk to a depth of 250 to 350 feet. The Burmese have never learned the secret of refining, and their exports have not been large.

EMPEROR WILLIAM at eighty-nine rises every morning at 7.30 and dresses at once for the day, disdaining to use either dressing gown or slippers. His face is shrunken and he daily becomes weaker, but he sticks to his work with something like his youthful vigor.

THE Yale professors say that about May 15 Fabry's comet will be only 15,000,000 miles from the earth, and on June 1 Barnard's will be distant 35,000,000. Both comets will appear in their greatest brilliancy about May 1, and will be plainly visible to the naked eye.

GENERAL ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO, president of Venezuela, is a man of large wealth and very ostentatious. All over Caraccas are inscriptions and tablets reciting that this church, that wall or yonder monument or public work owes its erection to, and this statue is that of, "El Illustro Americano, General Antonia Guzman Blanco."

A WASHINGTON special says that the indemnity which China claims for the damages inflicted by the Rock Springs riot is $160,000. Secretary Bayard has been formally notified to this effect by the Chinese minister. The foreign affairs committee, it is believed, will report in favor of granting indemnity in these and similar cases on a liberal and equitable basis.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That is What is Wanted if Atlanta Gets the State Fair.

The joint committee having in charge the matter of selecting a site for the state fair grounds met yesterday afternoon in the chamber of commerce building.

Colonel Livingston discussed the lots that had been inspected, and said that some of them would require an expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars to be put in shape. He said he did not know how badly Atlanta wanted the fair, but he could say it would pay the city to have the fair come here. The visitors would stop at the hotels, shave at the barber shops and drink at the bars.

"He has forgotten all about prohibition," said an Atlanta man in an undertone.

Colonel Livingston added that the state agricultural society was not afraid to invest in property near Atlanta.

Mr. Powell, of the fair committee, said the city would have the use of the grounds and track eight months in the year.

Colonel Livingston said the yearly convention of the association, three hundred to four hundred strong, would meet here.

Mr. Mobley, of the fair committee, thought propositions ought to be submitted for each piece of ground, and that in getting up subscriptions a man could give to his favorite location.

Mr. Rice said that would be scattering the forces so much that nothing could be done.

Captain Milledge wanted definite propositions from the fair committee.

Mr. J. Henly Smith thought the fair committee ought to select the place to suit itself and let Atlanta work to that.

Mr. Powell, of the fair committee, said the committee then in conference with the joint committee had no authority to make a contract.

Colonel Livingston said it had, and stated the authority. He said he could close a trade in fifteen minutes. He said the fair this year would have to be held in Macon, and that Atlanta had until August to close the matter up.

The fair committee, composed of Messrs. Livingston, Powell, Waddell, Mobley and Lyons, then retired to prepare a proposition, and after being out five minutes returned, and Colonel Livingston said:

"We will put up the buildings, make a mile race track, fix the grounds, etc., and complete the whole thing if Atlanta will give us $50,000."

Captain Jim English turned pale.

"Colonel," he gasped, "ain't that too big a boo for these times?"

Colonel Livingston replied:

"A place has offered us $35,000."

"You talk about $50,000," said Captain English "like you had been associating with big moneyed men.

"But excuse me for putting in," said the abashed ex-mayor.

"This will be worth more than the Georgia Midland," said Colonel Livingston.

"Yes," said the captain, "and I would not do over again what I did for the Georgia Midland if I knew it would bring the fair here."

Dr. Rankin moved for the Atlanta committee that a report be made in favor of raising the $50,000. After a short discussion that was agreed to.

The committeemen then departed.

So the status of the affair is that Atlanta is to wrestle with the problem of raising the $50,000.

THE STATE WINS.

Attorney General Anderson Wins the Indian Springs Reserve Case.

Day before yesterday Attorney-General Anderson gained an important case for the state. The case was a suit to forfeit the lease of the Indian springs reservation in Butts county. The trial occurred in Butts county. In 1869, the Indian Springs reserve was placed in the control of Colonel Henry J. Lamar who was authorized to build summer houses, structures for hobby horses and other amusements and to make roads, promenades, etc., in the reservation, establish ice cream houses, etc. These privileges were to continue for thirty years, conditioned on his not neglecting "properly to attend to" the duties imposed on him by the act. Colonel Lamar sold to Dr. Bryan several years ago the privileges and rights given to him by the act, except his right to a mill which stands in one of the streets bordering the reserve. The town council, deeming a bridge necessary across the stream and low grounds between the Elder house and the spring, and Dr. Bryan refusing to construct it, built it at the expense of the town, notifying Dr. Bryan, however, that they would require him to repay the amount thus expended. He not only refused to build the bridge, but interfered with the work ordered by the town authorities until an injunction was obtained preventing him from obstructing the laborers, and the bridge across the stream between the Collier and Varner hotels and the spring was built at the expense of the county authorities. Several years ago the attorney general looked into the matter and found the walks leading to the spring in good condition, but the only improvements on the grounds were bath-houses and structures and buildings used for purposes of profit to the lessee or agent. There was some complaint about the mill, but no suggestion was made of any injury resulting from it to the state or to the community.

He reported the following findings to the governer:

1. That the lessee or agent had violated the act of 1869 by sub-letting his rights and privileges, under that act to Dr. Bryan.

2. That he or his transferee had failed to perform his duty about keeping up bridges over the streams. Without such bridges the spring is inaccessible to visitors and others sojourning at the hotels

3. Since the completion of the new railroad of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company, which runs within about two miles of the spring, this property has become very valuable. It now produces no income to the state and has never done so. It has been a source of profit to the private individuals who have had the gratuitous use of it, and to them only. It is believed that it could be sold for a considerable sum of money—the free use of the water by the public being reserved.

The legislature of 1883 directed the attorney general to institute proceedings to recover the property. The trial ended day before yesterday, with a verdict for the state. The case will, however, go to the supreme court. Colonel Anderson had the following distinguished lawyers as opposing counsel: Bacon & Rutherford, of Macon; Mr. Hammond, of Forsyth, and Mr. W. W. Anderson. Mr. Bryan takes comparatively very little interest in the matter, as he says Colonel Lamar is between him and the state in the case.

Watterson's Health Trip.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Henry Watterson and Mrs. Watterson started last night for Old Point Comfort. Mr. Watterson has been steadily improving for two weeks, but, on the advice of his physicians, a change of air was regarded necessary, and this trip was ordered.

President Arthur Resigns.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Ex-President Arthur today resigned the chairmanship of the board of trustees of the Grant Monument Fund association. Five hundred dollars from the emperor of Japan was received today. Total, $120,118.

Too Good to Live.

DOVER, N. H., March 23.—An $8,500 shortage was today discovered in the accounts of City Treasurer Franklin Freeman, who died three weeks ago. He was a prominent church member and temperance advocate.

Explosion on a Man-of-War.

LONDON, March 23.—A Nordenfelt gun on the British man-of-war Albatross burst today, instantly killing two men and fatally injuring two others.

Big Thefts in Silks.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—On Sunday night thieves entered the store of Jones & Fisher, 1318 Chestnut street, and made off with $1,400 worth of silks. Last night they went back again and carried off silks valued at $1,000.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Partnership.

Merchant, Georgetown, Ga.: If one of two partners in a business becomes dissatisfied and wishes to withdraw, and the other partner refuses to either close out or buy him out, what course is left for the dissatisfied partner to pursue?

If it is a partnership at will, three months notice from either partner dissolves the partnership. The retiring partner, if he cannot secure his rights without litigation, will obtain ample satisfaction in the courts of law and equity,

A Celebrated Case.

B. S. F., Beulah, Texas: 1. Did J. T. Holland leave New York with the $10,000 he bought of Tom Davis? 2. If not, who got it? 3. Did Holland get his $500 back, he paid Davis?

1. No. 2. The family of Davis. 3. No. It remains in the hands of the court for the present.

Prohibition in Atlanta.

Subscriber, Seney, Ga.: When will the sale of liquor cease in Atlanta. 2. When does the prohibition law go into effect?

1. We do not know. 2. The first of next July.

Country Postmasters.

Subscriber, Salacoa, Ga.: Is it a violation of the postal law for a country postmaster to hand out mail on Sunday?

It is not.

Major Jones's Courtship.

J. L. J., Downs, Ga.: Who was the author of "Major Jones's Courtship?"

This is a singular question to be asked in Georgia. The late W. T. Thompson, of Savannah, was the author of the book.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

I see that the northern papers are beginning to appreciate the gentle humor of Bill Arp. For instance, the evening papers of New York city—the papers that represent the culture and taste of the metropolis—are quoting freely from his letters to THE CONSTITUTION. These signs of appreciation are more grateful to me than they could possibly be to William Arp himself; for they confirm a theory of mine to the effect that this gentle writer has more in him than the average reader suspects. Of course the average reader enjoys William Arp's letters, but does the average reader perceive their real signification? Does he look beneath the surface to find the secret of that pure humor which is the basis of everything that our William ever wrote? Most likely not. How many average readers enjoy the essays of Charles Lamb? Not many, you may be sure. They hear that the essays of Elia are overflowing with the finest humor, and they turn to them expecting to find something in the vein of the great American paragrapher, and they are sadly disappointed when they discover their mistake. They search in vain for the boisterous fun they expected to find and they turn away with something like disgust. Our William Arp is the Charles Lamb of the southern farm house; his humor is gracious, gentle and original, the quaint and peculiar outgrowth of his surroundings—and everything he writes is touched with that rare tenderness that is never very far away from true humor.

Really, this sounds like a defense of Bill Arp, but this gentle philosopher will never need a defense in these columns. I do not know why I have written in this vein, for it is not necessary to call attention to William's letters that appear in these columns. At the same time, it seemed to be a good opportunity to say that the letters of our sweet philosopher are appreciated away from home, A long life to William, to Mrs. Arp and the children!

I alluded the other day to Mr. James R. Osgood's collection of autographs and manuscripts shortly to be offered for sale. The disposal of these treasures has been left to Mr. W. E. Benjamin, of New York. Five hundred dollars is asked for Emerson's "Representative Men." In the collection is the manuscript of Bret Harte's only play, "Two Men of Sandy Bar," the original title of which was "The Prodigals of Red Gulch." It is held at $75. The unpublished sonnet by Keats is entitled "To Mrs. Reynold's Cat." The collection also contains a letter written by Oliver Goldsmith to his uncle, and this is marked $200. In addition there are autograph letters of Joseph Addison, Robert Burns, William Cowper, Robert Browning, Charles Dickinson, the Elder Dumas, Goethe, Lamb, George Eliot, Longfellow, and altogether it is one of the most valuable collections to be found in this country, and if any one in Atlanta has an unhappy propensity for collecting this sort of literary bric-a-brac, here is an opportunity.

There is still great interest manifested throughout the country in the prohibition experiment in Atlanta. There are numberless comments in the newspapers, and constant inquiries by letter. "How about prohibition in Atlanta?" is the burden of these inquiries. Well, there is but one reply to make to this question. The experiment is to be tried, and tried for all it is worth. The law will go into effect in July, and an effort will be made by those responsible for its adoption to make it effectual. It is claimed by a great many who have had experience in the matter, that prohibition does not prohibit, but if it can be made to prohibit, Atlanta will certainly have prohibition.

The Christian Union, of New York, recently made an extended effort to ascertain from its subscribers in Iowa the effect of prohibition in that state. According to the returns, prohibition prohibits in the rural districts, whilst in the larger towns and cities it is a practical failure. Thus, DesMoines, with a population of 22,488, had sixty saloons under the license law. Under prohibition it has 250. Dubuque, with a thousand more population, had 124 saloons under license; under prohibition it has 143. In other towns the number of the saloons has doubled. What all this means is more than I can say. Dr. Howard Crosby, a distinguished temperance man, says that in Portland and Bangor, Maine, there are more saloons in proportion to the population than in New York city.

Perhaps the secret of this failure of prohibition where it is a failure—is that it is opposed to the public sentiment. In this particular Atlanta has the advantage, for here the public sentiment appears to be in favor of giving the law a fair and square test, and it will be enforced as thoroughly as human zeal can enforce any law.

I am indebted to Major Sidney Herbert, for what is probably the first attempt to preserve the negro legends in print. It appeared in the Southern Cultivator for April, 1865, and is worth reproducing here. In an editorial note the Cultivator says it is from the pen of a South Carolina lady. It is not only the first effort to give the plantation myths in negro dialect, but, to my mind, it is the best.

B'R RABBIT, B'R WOLF AN' DE TAR BABY

Wunce dere wuz a ole man, en e hab one pease-patch, an' eb'ry mornin' wen 'e go fur look at he pease patch he see B'r Rabbit bin dare. He couldn't mek trap good 'nuff fur ketch B'r Rabbit, tel wun day he mek wun lit'le house; den he say: "Now I got um:—he sure for go in dey, tink say him gwine lib like buckra!—yaw! yaw!" So, de ole man he set down he house way 'e can ketch B'r Rabbit's eye; 'an when B'r Rabbit cum soon een de mornin' he seed dis lit'le house, en e taut he would tek a look eenside, but quick as he get een, de doe slam!—bam!—en fassen B'r Rabbit up. Den de ole man cum fine um dey; so he say: "Berry well den, Mister Rabbit! I see got you at lass, is I? Nebber mind! I soon gie you sumting, en put you way you teef no mo' my peas! —jus' wait wun lit'le bit!" So de ole man he tell'e son fur nick up big fire, en he tek im hatchet, gon' der wood for cut 'switch. Bumbye, B'r Wolf he cum 'long wistlin' to he self, en B'r Rabbit yerr youm. So, he stop he cryin' quick 'nuff, an' holler out, (berry sweet mout)—B'r Wolf! B'r Wolf! good mornin' my friend'—jess step dis way, 'en look at my new house, wat's jess dun bild. It rudder small fur two eenside yer, but ez you'll open dat doe, I'll come out an' let you een!" So B'r Wolf he 'jess fool to dat; he open de doe fur let B'r Rabbit out, an' he gon een fur look at ee house. Den B'r Rabbit he slam de doe on um, an' fasten B'r Wolf een. Den he say, "Goodbye, B'r Wolf! you can tek my lickin' for me, ole fellar! an' tenky, too!" So, B'r Rabbit him clean out.

Bumbye de ole man cum. He trow down he big bundle ob switch off he shoulden, 'en gon for git B'r Rabbit; but B'r Rabbit ain't bin dey dat time! B'r Wolf bin dey do; mecken heself small in de corner, 'en lookin' out ob de corner ob wun eye, wen de ole man shum dey, ee say: "Huc cum you yer, sur? an' wat's your bizness? en way's dat Rabbit?" B'r Wolf he scare—so he say, berry easy like: "O, beg your pardin, massa, but dat B'r Rabbit he call me, say—'Cum see me new house,' den, wen I get een, he shet me up, say me must tek him lickin'." "O, berry well, den, Mister Wolf! so you's de gentleman wat let dat teef git way from me! You see ef I no gie you, B'r Rabbit!" Den de ole man he mek reddy for tekin' hold of B'r Wolf, but de ole feller he beg so pitiful, de ole man him hab for lissen. Den he say: "Tell you wat, Wolf, I'se like you, en 'ain't got no grudge 'gin you, no how. So ef you can tell me how for ketch dat Rabbit, Ise let you off dis time!" B'r Wolf say: "O, yes, massa, I kin tell yer! You jess git wun Tar Baby, 'en stan um up by de cow track, way B'r Rabbit b'long stop fur drink een de morning' wen de dun eat you peas, en you see eff you no ketch um!" Well, de ole man he do so; en shore 'nuff, w'en B'r Rabbit cum fur drink out de cow track, he see de Tar Baby a stan-in' so impident like; so he say—so he say—berry perlite—"Good mornin' ter you, ma'am!" De Baby no anser. B'r Rabbit say—"eh! eh!" to himself; den he look um strait in ee yeye, en say agi'n: "Good mornin' to yer, ma'am!" De Baby no anser. Den B'r Rabbit he git bex, en ee say: "Who's yer pappy, an' yer mammy, dat larnt yer no manners, Miss!" De Baby no answer. B'r Rabbit look at um good; den he say: "Look yer, gal! you dunno me; You no talk to me, me larn you what manners is!" De Baby no anser! B'r Rabbit he draw off en hit um a slap—he han' fasen to de Tar Baby face! "Nebber mine, you imp!" e say, "I got nudder han' en eff I hit wid dat, make you laff t'odder side you mout." He hit 'um wid de udder han'—de udder han fassen! He hit um wid de right foot—de right foot fassen! He hit um wid de left—de left foot fassen! B'r Rabbit he dunno waffer do; but he tought he would do de bess ee could; so he say: 'Lookee yer, my lady, at dis yer hed ob mine—wat you tink wud cum off eff I wuz to butt you wid it? I tell yer dis fur wunce, now, yer better lem'me go!" De Baby no anser! Den he butt um wid he hed, en he fassen! Wen B'r Rabbit tink upon de ting, he say: "I know dis is B'r Wolf's doin's!" So, B'r Rabbit hang dey tell de ole man cum, en B'r Wolf he cum, too, en he say: "Der goot! der goot! you good fur nutting! you gwine ketch it now, en't you?" De ole man he say nutting—he jess mek de flah bun good, en get he switch reddy. Den he ware out all de switch 'pon B'r Rabbit, an' wen he dun, he say: "Now, teef, how you like dat?" B'r Rabbit say: Don't like um 'tall, ole massa!" Ole man den onfassen um from de Tar Baby, an' say: "Now, wich you rudder, me trow you een de fiah, or trow you een de briar patch?" B'r Rabbit say: "Do ole massa! trow me een de fiah! lem'me bun up wun time! You trow me een de briar patch, briars scratch out all me yeye, den how kin I see fur git me bittle fur eat?" De ole man say: "Sarve you right, you teef! I trow you een de briar, fur true—eff you eye scratch out, you see no moe fur cum eat my peas!" So he tek Brer Rabbit en heab him right een de middle ob de briar patch. Quick as Brer Rabbit ketch on he foot he peep at de ole man wid he two eye, en say: "See ne yeye yere! dis way all my fambly lib. Tenky, ole massa! en good bye, Brer Wolf!"

Sence dat, Brer Rabbit en Brer Wolf nebber keeps no kumpany togedder—nun 'tall!—nun 'tall—an de ole man nebber ketch dat chile, no moe!—but ebry mornin' wen he go fur look at he peas patch, he see Brer Rabbit bin dar!

RAPID TYPE SETTING.

The Remarkable Record in a Type Setting Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—The rapid work of the leaders in the type setting tournament is attracting great interest. In three hours work today, McCann's net composition was 6,393 ems, and Duguid's 6,275, the greatest day's work of the tournament. This evening there was a difference of only three ems in the composition of the leaders in one and a half hour's time. The records of the leaders is, McCann, of the New York Herald, 43,439 ems; Duguid, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, 43,318; Barnes, of the New York World, 43,097, Levy, of the Chicago Herald, has set 32,669 ems with two hour's time to his credit.

Crook to Meet Geronimo.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A telegram was received at the war department this morning from General Crook, saying he would start today from Fort Bowie to San Bernardeno, to receive the surrender of Geronimo and his followers. The fact that General Crook makes no reference to the alleged attack on Geronimo by the Mexicans and his surrender to Lieutenant Maus, is considered at the department as conclusive evidence that nothing of the kind occurred.

Money for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The secretary of the treasury sent to the senate today a communication from the supervising architect of the treasury, calling attention to the necessity for, and recommending an appropriation in excess of the limit of cost originally fixed, for the following public buildings: Greensborough, N. C., $9,000; Jackson, Tenn., $6,000; Oxford, Miss., $12,000.

Women as Notaries Public.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Governor Hill today appointed Mary Seymour and Mary Wilson, of New York; Mary P. Morgan, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Carrie L. Dinsmore, of Orleans county, and Ida M. Blake, of Putnam county, notaries public for their respective counties. This action is regarded as a great victory for the women.

Increasing Its Stock.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, March 23.—[Special.]—The board of directors of the Birmingham street railroad company met today and increased the capital stock to fifty thousand dollars. N. D. McCurdy sold his interest and resigned the directorship. Judge L. B. Lyons was elected director.

Failure in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The failure of Lafitte & Dufilho, commission merchants, is announced. No statement is made of their assets or liabilities.

SAM JONES RED HOT.

The Hit Dog Always Yelps—A Word to the Minions of the Devil.

In his Sunday afternoon sermon, Sam Jones said: "I have been riled by the newspapers and preachers and members of the church about the way I talk about churches in this city. I defy any man on earth that has anymore love for the church of God than I have, and, God helping me, I will die in a pool of blood at her front door before these minions of the devil shall come in and claim a home with the people of God. [Great applause.] Lots of these old scoundrels that have been yelping away about the way I have been going on. They are the hit dog, you can bet that. [Applause and laughter, during which Long John waved his handkerchief, grinned his characteristic grin, clapped his hands, and renewed the applause after it once subsided.] You start a fellow down a road half a mile a minute, and put about forty buckshot in him every ten steps, and he'll yelp; you needen't have any doubt about that. [Applause and laughter.] If they are not hurt, how came they to holler? [Laughter.] If not hit, how came they to be hurt? If you have been disgracing the church of God Almighty you better not come in range of my gun. I will shoot you every time. [Laughter and applause.] Sometimes, though, I have seriously concluded, "Jones, you have hit many a one, but you have wasted a heap of powder and shot. Your game wasn't worth it." [Laughter.]

Record! Record! Brethren, we are making a record every day and every hour. Every sin is like the man that commits it. It is immortal, and it shall live forever. Ye agnostics, listen! What does your agnosticism propose to do with your conscience and your record. These little agnostics going about remind me of cockle-burrs, which seem to be of no use except to catch in and tangle a horse's mane. You have seen these little agnostics all around—little doctors. A great many of them are studying medicine, and it has got so now that a doctor don't think he can proceed to take hold of a patient or make a pill right round till he gets to be a sort of an agnostic—can't make a round pill or get a diploma until he is an agnostic. [Laughter.] There is a certain kind of grass that the cows get hold of in south Georgia, and it turns their hair the wrong way, (laughter) and they get so poor they have to lean up against a stump to low at all. And these little doctors and little lawyers, little agnostics among all classes, pitch in and eat a certain kind of intellectual grass, and the first thing the hair is all turning the wrong way on them, and they get so poor they have to lean up against agnosticism to low at all. [Laughter.] God pity the little old case like you are. You are a hard looking case when your hairs are the right way." [Laughter.]

SOLILOQUY OF A SOT.

Oh! you can't tell,
Till you strive the heights of folly far to climb,
Till you try to stretch your body
Round three pints of rotten whisky,
And two gills of sweetened toddy,
And get rare, uncommon, frisky,
And grow dazed, bewildered, noddy,
With the fumes of lager beer,
And acquire a stupid leer—
Oh! you can't tell
Till you try it on
Just one time.

Nay, you can't know,
Till you wake up in the morning with a crime,
Something dark and drear that haunts you;
And your fuddled recollection
Tantalizes, tortures, taunts you,
And upon a close inspection
Dark suspicion threatens, haunts you;
More you think the more it grows,
And it dark and darker grows—
Oh! you can't know
Till you try it on
Just one time.

Oh! you can't feel
Till you mount the crest of wickedness sublime
And old Satan comes to crown you
With a beer glass on your noggin;
And your sins rise up and down you,
While as swift as some toboggan—
Through remorseful tears that drown you,
Part the fair headlands of hope,
Gliding down the muddy scope—
Oh! you can't feel
Till you try it on
Just one time.

Oh! you can't see,
Till you guzzle down that solitary dime,
That you've hugged a deadly missile
To your thirsty, wretched bosom—
Dear you paid for that small whistle—
And the thing you called a blossom
Is a rough and thorny thistle;
And upon the flowing bowl
You have wrecked your sodden soul—
Oh! you can't see
Till you try it on
Just one time.

But you can tell,
When you've filtered out the
Summer of your prime.
You can see and know the troubles,
You can realize the sorrow,
When you view the blighted stubble
That you'll reap upon the morrow;
When is burst the burning bubble:
And the anguish you nurse
In the shadow of a curse—
And you'll grieve then
That you tried it on
Just one time.

Macon, Ga., March 23, '86. —M. M. FOLSOM

DR. DEEMS LAST NIGHT.

A BRILLIANT LECTURE BY AN EMINENT DIVINE.

You Can Read a People by Their Divorce Laws"—Adam and Eve—The First Baby—Who to Marry—"John Anderson My Joe."—A Brilliant Lecture—Large Audience.

Dr. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of Strangers, New York, delivered his lecture "Before Marriage and After" to a large audience at DeGive's, last night.

On the stage the following gentlemen were seated: Rev. W. F. Glenn, pastor of the First Methodist church; Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor of Trinity church; Hon. W. R. Hammond, Hon. H. V. M. Miller, Dr. James A. Gray, Mr. H. W. Grady, Mr. J. C. Courtney, and President Hopkins, of Emory college.

Dr. Deems was introduced at half-past eight o'clock by Mr. Grady. The lecturer spoke for two hours, and held the undivided attention of the large audience.

Dr. Deems said a solemn subject had been chosen. It is a solemn thing to get married. It is a solemner thing not to get married. Every man, woman or child is married, expects to get married or is kin to somebody that has been married. Church and state were made for the family, not the family for church and state. No people can be great or brave amongst whom the marriage relation of

ONE MAN AND ONE WOMAN

is not considered the most sacred thing on the face of the earth. You can read a people by their divorce laws. As the marriage tie is relaxed just in that proportion are the joints of society loosened. Next to the woman of the street, ought to be classed the woman who has taken a divorce on a slight reason, and next to the abandoned man ought to be classed the man who has left his wife for a slight cause. It is not well for man to be alone. Adam tried it under the most favorable circumstances and it would not work. Eve came as a help meet and such the true wife should be. Eve had no trosseau and the first pair never took any bridal tour. They settled down at once, just as old Georgian people used to do. One day Adam was surprised at the appearance of a little fellow who was not Adam, and not Eve, and not a monkey—a curious little fellow. "I wonder," said the lecturer, "how the first man felt when he held the first baby to his heart and looked into its wondrous eyes! Adam and Eve hadn't had much experience with babies, and they didn't make a success of the first one. If Cain's mother had spanked him—had put the ten commandments into him

AT BOTH ENDS

there would have been no murder. * * *

Wife hunting is the most absurd employment that a man can go at, who is free, white and twenty-one. If you are a blacksmith keep at your iron; if you are an artist keep at your painting; do your full duty; keep making yourself fit for a wife and your wife will come as Eve came to Adam. Look to appearance. Your wife must be fair in your eyes. Look to mental endowments, that is get a wife of common sense, for this is a common sense age and country. Look to manners rather than beauty. I have seen women with such delightful manners that they seemed to set the very silence to music. Get an economical wife, one who knows how to get the most out of what she has at command. Look for fortitude which can bear burdens. I have known girls who would fly at the sight of a mouse, but who could face the lions of adversity. Get a girl of truth. I would rather be a bachelor nine millions of years than to be married to a woman who would tell an untruth. Marry a girl superior to you in point of brain. You may be president some day—not this year, but sometime.

YOU WILL GROW.

She is going to plod. Therefore you want a woman who is pretty well started. Don't cast slurs at mothers-in-law. Remember your mother-in-law is your wife's mother. Peter had a mother-in-law, but she is always spoken of as "Peter's wife's mother."

And now girls, don't set your cap. Don't make a rat trap of yourself. If you meet a man and you have any aversion to him, don't ever marry him. On the other hand, don't marry a man because you fall in love with him at first sight—weigh character, and you can tell his character by his jokes. Coventry Pasmore once wrote:

"So, let no man, in desperate mood,
Wed a dull girl because she's good."

The doctor offset this with his own distich:

"And let no girl, in any plight,
Wed a bad man, because he's bright."

Don't marry a man because he threatens to drown himself if you don't. He is not going to drown himself, and if he is, why the sooner the better. Don't marry a man to reclaim him. If you are going into the missionary business, come to me and I'll get you work of that kind to do. Put your influence against spendthrifts, rakes and drunkards. Let no man come about you whose female partner in crime you do not allow to come with him. I like that principle which says our sons must be as spotless as our daughters.

AGE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE,

Love and loyalty are the elements. There should be no confidant except the husband or the wife. Be perpetual sweethearts. Let one strive to be in advance of the other in all burden-bearing and you will get through—you will be one in fact—and when you get to the grave you will still have unanswered the sweet conundrum, "Which one have we been?" Be good examples to your children. Children see and know, everything. You who have been married fifteen years are children in love. It takes twenty-five years to learn to love.

JOHN ANDERSON MY JO.

As illustrating the strong love of an old couple, Dr. Deems recited the touching lines:

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent;
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go;
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my Jo,

The audience greatly impressed sat quiet as death.

"May I add a third stanza?" asked the lecturer, as he continued:

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
When we have slept thegither,
The sleep that a' maun sleep, John,
We'll wake wi' ane anither;
And in that better world, John,
Nae sorrow shall we know;
Nor fear we e'er shall part again,
John Anderson, my Jo.

In conclusion he said:

"May your young love be like theirs, may your old love be like theirs; and may you, in the other land, meet and say: 'We stood at the chancel in the church down there and said 'till death do us part; and, oh! death hath not parted us; for the love of each other was stronger than death and sweeter than life.'"

The audience was charmed with the lecture.

A Clash of Authority.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—[Special.]—The chief of the fire department, Gafford, ordered the steamer out in the street, with the horses, for exercise. Engineer Raplee refused to allow the order executed, clashed with the chief, who ordered him to vacate the department building. An appeal was made to the chairman of the fire committee of the board of aldermen, who told them to wait the action of the next meeting of the board. Chief Gafford says either he or Raplee must be fired.

A White Blackbird.

DARIEN, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—Two reliable citizens report that in a flock of several thousands of blackbirds one distinctly white has been seen by them two or three times. They say the white one is undoubtedly of the blackbird species, and the contradictory conclusion, therefore, follows that it is a white blackbird.

HUNT AND RUGER.

A Strange Coincidence in the History of These Two Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—[Special.]—Of the two newly appointed major generals, one is conceded to be eminently worthy of the honor, and the other is not. The nomination of General Terry was received with approbation everywhere; the nomination of General Howard, of freedman's bureau fame, is met with adverse criticism from civilians and soldiers alike. If the army could have chosen the new major general either General Newton or General Drum would have been the man, and with either the public would have been perfectly satisfied.

The promotion of Generals Terry and Howard lifts two colonels out of the list of forty in weary waiting to the rank of brigadier generals.

Ruger and Merritt have been selected. General Ruger is pretty well known in Georgia and South Carolina. His promotion comes by a strange coincidence, just as the house of representatives has under consideration a bill to do an

AN ACT OF SIMPLE JUSTICE

to another officer with whom General Ruger was once brought into sharp contact during the terrible suspense over the disputed presidential election of 1876. General Henry J. Hunt was in command at Charleston. That city was in a state of intense excitement and every day for weeks there were demonstrations which verged upon riot. One day several thousand negroes, excited by the harangues of carpet-bag politicians and led by arrogant negro bosses, precipitated a conflict which would have drenched the streets in blood but for the cool courage and quick resolution of General Hunt. He had the Fifth Artillery on the scene at the britical moment, and riding at the head of his regiment to the swarm of frenzied and deluded negroes, he dispersed them as they were about to dash to their own destruction. This gallant conduct did not fail to endear General Hunt to the best citizens of both races and it doubtless prevented a great calamity. But, however, General Hunt's conduct may have impressed the thoughtful and patriotic men of both races in Charleston, for some reason the government at Washington, then engaged in the work of stealing the presidency, came to the conclusion that he was not the man to have in command at that point at that critical time. He was ordered away by telegraph and General Ruger was put in his place. Both these officers were at different times in command at Atlanta and they made quite different impressions on the people there, as they did in Charleston. Ruger now steps up to a brigadier generalship with good prospects of being a major general before he attains the age for retirement. Hunt, despite his splendid services at Gettysberg, in command of the entire artillery of the army that killed the confederacy, though he bore a commission as major general of volunteers, never rose beyond the rank of colonel in the regular army. As a colonel he was retired a few years ago, poor, broken in health, with a large family dependent on him. For years he was kept from the just reward of his services by that political favoritism which so long disgraced the award of military honors. General Hunt is and always has been an uncompromising democrat, and he has had to pay well for the privilege. One after another younger, less competent men were pushed ahead of him. His bright record as a soldier and his high virtues as a man were left, the one to the correcting justice of history, and the other to the respect and affection of his friends, to find their appropriate rewards. Old age and compulsory retirement found him stranded because of this injustice where he had stood almost for a generation.

The bill now pending is to place him on the retired list as a major general. It passed the last congress, and President Arthur vetoed it because it named the officer to be appointed, which, in the president's opinion, was an interference with the executive prerogative. The bill retiring General Grant was in the same form. President Arthur signed that bill five minutes before his term of office expired. The present bill does not name General Hunt, but describes him so definitely that under it the president could appoint no other retired officer. The bill was the subject of

A SHARP DEBATE

last Friday, in which ex-confederate General Wheeler championed the cause of the brave man he was fighting twenty years ago. Mr. Reed, of Maine, led the opposition to the bill, and for once was completely silenced. This remarkable feat was performed by Mr. Laird, a brother republican from Nebraska, in an eloquent and stinging speech of ten minutes, to which Reed offered no reply. Mr. Laird said that but for General Hunt's services in resisting with his artillery the confederate charges at Gettysburg the flag of the union might not now be floating over the capitol of an undivided country.

It would be a sad spectacle for the veterans of that grand army a few years hence to look upon the list of retired officers and see Hunt a colonel and Ruger a major-general.

F. H. R.

TO KILL BY ELECTRICITY.

A New York Senator Who Wants to do Away With Hangings.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Senator McMillan, of this district, has introduced in the legislature a bill which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report the most humane method of inflicting capital punishment. The bill is of importance to all interested in the advancement of humanity, and it is probably the result mainly of the efforts of Dr. A. P. Southwick, of this city, who has been for many years anxious to have the method of capital punishment changed, and Assistant District Attorney Quinby. They look upon hanging as a relic of barbarism. Science is so far advanced that other and better means can easily be devised.

Dr. Southwick proposes to execute criminals by means of electricity, by which death would be instantaneouss. The method which he proposed is very simple. His idea is to use an ordinary chair. In this city a wire could be run from the electric light works to the jail. The man would sit in the chair with his head resting against its back. The wire entering an insulated substance, such as rubber or glass, would constitute the positive pole. By placing the man's feet upon a metalic plate a connection would be formed with the poles. At a signal a switch in another room could be turned. The current would enter at the base of the brain, the center of the nervous system, and pass through the man. The heart would stop beating, and a complete paralysis would ensue.

THE BELL PATENTS.

The Suit to Test Their Validity Filed in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—District Attorney Kumler, of Cincinnati, this afternoon filed in the United States court, in this city, the government papers to test the validity of the Bell telephone patent. The defendants named in the petition are the American Bell telephone company, a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts; the Central Union company, under the laws of Illinois; the Erie telephone and telegraph company, under the laws of Massachusetts; the Central District and Printing telegraph company, under the laws of Pennsylvania; the Cleveland telephone company; the City and Suburban telegraph company; the Union telephone company; the Buckeye telephone company; under the laws of Ohio, and Alexander Bell. The attorneys for the government named in the petition are Solicitor General Goode, District Attorney Kumler, Allen G. Thurman, G. P. Lowry, Hunter & Chandler and Charles E. Whitman, and special counsel. Process was issued, directing appearance by May 1st, and requiring that answer be filed on or before June 1st. The petition, with accompanying exhibits, makes about seventy-five pages of pamphlet printed matter. The points have been made public in the press. Taylor & Taylor have been retained as local counsel by the defendants. It is understood that the first question to be considered in connection with the case will be that of jurisdiction.

WHERE IS HE?

A CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMMERCIAL TOURIST DISAPPEARS.

D. A. Harris, a Drummer, Comes to Atlanta—He Displays a Big Sum of Money—Two Men Leave the Hotel With Him—Nothing Heard of the Trio—His Wife Uneasy.

A peculiar case of mysterious disappearance, in which the entire state of Ohio is deeply interested, is now claiming the attention of Atlantas, chief of police.

The case may develop a heartless and bloody murder.

On December the 14th, 1885, D. A. Harris, a drummer for a Cleveland, O., house, reached Atlanta, and secured accommodation at 172 East Hunter street. Harris was

A QUIET, INOFFENSIVE MAN,

who attended strictly to business. He was traveling for Gudden & Joyce, and had been through the south frequently, and was well known in commercial circles in Atlanta. On the day after reaching Atlanta Harris made the rounds of his patrons, taking orders, and one afternoon returned to his boarding-house, and exhibiting quite a roll of money, paid his bill. When Harris had the money in his hand, two strangers who were boarding in the same house passed him and saw the bills. That evening Harris

LEFT THE HOUSE FOR THE DEPOT

saying that he was going to Macon. Before leaving, however, he instructed the gentleman with whom he was boarding to send any mail that came within a week, to Macon, but after that time to hold it for instructions.

Soon after Harris left the boarding house, the two strangers who had seen him with the hand full of bills, passed out too. Harris started to the union passenger depot and the two strangers went in the same direction, but since that time nothing has been seen or heard of either Harris or the two men.

During Harris's stay in Atlanta, he wrote to his wife several times. His general deportment was that of a Christian gentleman. He

STUDIED THE BIBLE CLOSELY,

and joined the family with whom he was stopping in home worship.

Several weeks after Harris left Atlanta, Chief Connolly received a letter from his wife, at Belmont, Ohio, stating that she feared that her husband had been dealt with foully. Mrs. Harris then stated that her husband had always been kind and loving, and had provided well for his family. Chief Connolly at once began investigating the matter, and wrote the result of his labors to Mrs. Harris. In a short time the chief received

A LETTER FROM ZANESVILLE,

making further inquiries about Harris, and stating that he was a man who had no cause to secrete himself, and that if he were alive he would certainly have written his friends. The writer also expressed the belief that Harris had been killed in Atlanta. This letter induced the chief to go over the ground again. In doing so he wrote to Harris's house and received a reply stating that he was all right with the firm, and that the firm was uneasy about him, and would willingly pay for any information of the missing man. Chief Connolly ascertained

THE HOUSES HARRIS DEALT WITH

throughout the south. He then traced him in his southern trip up and away from Atlanta, but no one with whom he should have dealt after leaving Atlanta could give any information about him. The chief then attempted to find the two men who disappeared at the samo time with Harris, but without success. This induced him to begin to suspect foul play. Then he succeeded in locating the three men at the union passenger depot at the same time, but nothing further could be ascertained.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIM.

Harris is a man of medium size, with a heavy brown mustache. He was a native of the south and fought in the confederate army. He was a member of the church, a Knight of Honor and an Odd Fellow, and was universally liked at his home. His case is decidedly a mysterious one. Only three theories present themselves to the chief and his detectives.

One is that Harris has absconded. But this one will not hold good, as he had no apparent cause to do so. He was not indebted to his firm, and was as deeply in love with his wife as when he married her.

Another, that he is remaining away to create the impression that he is dead, so that the Knights of Honor will pay his insurance, but everybody who knows, even those in Atlanta, hoot at this idea, and say that he is by far too honorable to do such a thing.

The other and most plausible is that he was killed for his money. He had quite a sum with him. The two strangers knew it. They followed him, and were seen near him when he was last seen. He has disappeared, and so have they, leaving their baggage behind.

DAMNED BY AN ICE GORGE.

The Upper Mississippi Flooding the Country—Great Damage.

YANKTON, Dak., March 23.—The ice gorge in the Mission river, near Elk Point, still continues solid, and the entire district between Sioux City and Elk Point is under water. All the Chicrgo, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks are submerged, in many places the road bed is entirely washed away. The trains east of Elk point have been abandoned. The railroad bridge across Sioux river has been carried away. The people of Jefferson are moving to the hills, and the water is rapidly rising. The railroad has a large force of bridge builders and track layers waiting for the floods to subside, so that the track can be repaired, but it is not thought that the trains will be run over the track for several days after the gorge breaks away. No loss of life is reported, but great damage to the live stock has been done.

CLAIMED FOR ANOTHER MAN

The Discovery of the Principle of Telegraphing From a Moving Train.

CINCINNATI, O., March 23.—It is said that Edison's latest invention of telegraphing to and from a moving train was anticipated by a Cincinnati telegrapher and electrician, who secured a patent for the same thing on July 12th, 1883. The description of the apparatus in the patent is the identical with Edison's, with one exception only, Edison uses a telephone receiver and the prior inventor what is called a resonator. That is the only difference between them.

The inventor is W. L. Silvey, of No. 131½ Clinton street. At the time the patent was issued Silvey lived at Castleton, Ind. At present he is perfecting a new electric light machine, and has paid no attention to his induction telegraph. He expressed himself as highly pleased with Edison's success, and shows no jealousy whatever. He said that he had worked out his invention on a farm in Indiana, rigging up wires in his father's orchard and telegraphing from one wire to another forty feet apart, five feet more than Edison has bridged over. Silvey thinks that his apparatus is superior to Edison's in that his produces sounds that are audible in a room, while Edison uses a telephone receiver to hear distinctly. One year after his first patent he patented an improved receiver which still further increases its availability.

A Concert of Sacred Song.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—At the grand sacred concert in St. Patrick's (Catholic) church here tonight, the music was pronounced the finest yet heard in Augusta, amateur or professional. Mrs. Dow, of Atlanta, was the leading spirit, and won volumes of praise.

Bound for West Point.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—The committee, on examination of the applicants for a cadetship at West Point, awarded the honor to L. J. Fleming, whose grade was ninety one-tenth. Fleming was a graduate of the Georgia military academy.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

Major Penn, the Texas evangelist, writes that he is stranded in Scotland and cannot raise the money to pay his way back to this country.

Opie P. Read, editor of the Arkansas Traveller, is a candidate for the state senate.

Houston, Texas, claims 35,000 population.

In North Carolina seventy-five papers favor the Blair bill and twenty-five oppose it.

KISSED HER LOVER AND DIED.

A New York Girl Suicides at the Feet of Her Lover.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Lulu Macy sat in bed in this city and, placing a 32-calibre revolver to her left temple, blew out her brains. With Nathaniel T. Rossiter, Hattie Brimm, Ruby West and Fannie Harvey, she lived on the fourth floor of the Opera flats, Nos. 221 West Fortieth street.

After breakfast, at ten o'clock in the morning, Rossiter went into the parlor to read the novel "Unpardoned." Lulu came into him with the revolver in her hand. She stood before a mirror flourishing the weapon until it was taken from her and unloaded of two cartridges.

At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon Rossiter lay upon the bed in the room adjoining the parlor. Lula kissed him and then crossing over him reposed herself at his side. The other girls had gone out. A noise aroused Rossiter from a doze into which he had fallen at about half-past two. Opening his eyes he saw the girl sitting upright beside him with the same revolver at her head. Before he could wrest the weapon from her grasp she had pulled the trigger, sending the bullet obliquely through her brain and to the back of her skull. Blood crimsoned the bed and wall as it spurted from the wound, and the young woman fell forward upon her face.

Rossiter rushed to the street in search of a doctor. The janitor was informed of the deed, and he went to the West Thirty-seventh street police station. A doctor was found, but when he arrived at the scene of the shooting the girl was dead. Officer Kennedy took charge of the house.

When Deputy Coroner O'Meagher arrived he probed for the ball, but failed to find it. After examining the members of the household, the girls having returned, he declared the death a suicide from despondency. it was supposed, because of a lack of means.

Rossiter was at one time a part owner. he said, of the Troy News. He met Lulu at the Revere house in Troy. They had come to live in the opera flats on March 2. She was about twenty-five years of age, a brunette of comely appearance and trim figure, and had come from Westfield, Mass. She had been divorced three years before he met her from Howard Gray, somewhere in Massachusetts. Rossiter and she had never quarrelled. When the revolver was taken from her it was placed in the dining room dresser. She recovered it, and had it secreted about her person when she kissed Rossiter for the last time.

THE TELEPHONE SUITS.

The Action of the Supreme Court of Indiana In the Matter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23—The supreme court today decided the last of the telephone cases. The decision was by Chief Justice Niblack. It covers the constitutionality of the two laws passed by the last legislature for the regulation of telephone affairs: The points involved in the law reducing rentals having previously been decided in the cases of Hackett against the state, and in this court reaffirmed its former opinion by simply calling attention to it. Regarding the non discriminating act, the court holds at length that the telephone company is a common carrier, and as such is subject to all the regulations which the law imposes upon common carriers. It cannot, therefore, refuse service to any person who demands it and fulfils legal requirements.

The Alabama Republicans.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 23.—[Special.]—The republican executive committee of Alabama met in this city today. The meeting was large, though no colored members were present, except by proxy. The meeting was presided over by Colonel Arthur Bingham. The state convention was called to meet in Montgomery June 23. The convention will be composed of about two hundred delegates.

There are about 4,000 presidential appointments requiring confirmation by the senate. Of these 1,900 were new encumbents, 1,200 to fill vacancies, and about 700 nominated in cases of suspension. There have been 174 removals in the south, 227 in the west, 101 in the north Atlantic states, and 73 in the south Atlantic states. Of these the great proportion have been postmasters.

Next season Mme. Modjeska will create the leading parts in two new plays, and will, besides, assume the financial risk of her own tour. At present she is under salary to her manager. When she plays six nights and two matinees she receives $2,000; when there is but one matinee she takes $1,750, and her manager, in addition, furnishes the carriages required for herself and her companion, Miss Cobb, of Boston.

Contentment.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

Oh, I'se not erfeerd o' de jedgment day,
Oh, rocky my soul in de cradle;
Fur all dese yeahs I'se been er picken out de way,
Oh, rocky my soul, good Lawd.
Mister Peter wan't afeerd an' neider wuz Paul,
Oh, rocky my soul in de cradle;
Case da bof worked tergeder like de wedge an' de maul,
Oh, rocky my soul, good Lawd.

Oh, de Lawd He do lub de po'
An' de white man do lub de rich,
An' I'd ruther be lubed by de Lawd, don't yer know, oh, honey, don't yer know, know, know,
Den ter waller in merlasses an' sich.

Ole Aaron had de bells an' de golden ca'f,
Oh, rocky my soul in de cradle;
An' when Moses come he jes had ter laff,
Oh, rocky my soul, good Lawd—
Ter think dat his bruder an' de camp fire chief,
Oh, rocky my soul in de cradle.
Would melt his money inter sicher po' beef,
Oh, rocky my soul good Lawd.

Oh, de Lawd He do lub de po'
An' de white man do lub de rich,
An' I'd ruther be lubed by de Lawd, don't yer know, oh, honey, don't yer know, know, know,
Den ter waller in merlasses an' sich.

—Opie Read.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Amusements.

BASEBALL TODAY.

PITTSBURGS VS. ATLANTAS.

GAME CALLED AT THREE O'CLOCK,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky.

FOR THE WEARY AND SLEEPLESS.

One of the most excruciating forms of torture ever devised was to inflict death by preventing sleep. Insomnia or inability to sleep is a common symptom of many nervous and mental diseases. Wakefulness is generally owing to something that irritates the brain through the feelings. Worry is therefore worse than work, and wears out the mind and body more rapidly than anything else. Narcotics and drugs are dangerous and poisonous, but a healthful, pure stimulant restores the nerves and calms the mind. Taken medicinally, Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, the only pure stimulant, is the best remedy.

58-112 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Gentlemen—I have been troubled with insomnia for several years, and upon advice of my physician have taken ½ gill of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky for a short time, at bed time. The relief was immediat and permanent.
FRANK CROWLY.

204 MATHER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Gentlemen—I have been troubled for six months with want of sleep, I was troubled and restless, and life was a burden, having tried numerous remedies without relief. I determined to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky under direction. My sleep was immediately restored, my appetite is better, and I consider myself cured. My household will never be without a bottle, and I will recommend it to my friends.
Very truly, EDWARD NACHGEELS.

199 CLARK ST., (ROOM 9) CHICAGO, ILL.
Gentlemen—I have been suffering for a number of years from sleeplessness, and have tried all kinds of nostrums, without relief. By advice of my physician I commenced taking small quantities of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. After taking it a short time I am entirely cured, and rest sweetly at night. Very truly, A. F. CARD.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Gentlemen—I have been an invalid for ten years, and on the advice of my physician I commenced to use Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky as a nerve tonic, for sleeplessness, being completely prostrated, and it has helped me wonderfully.
A. A. VAUGHN, Letter Carrier.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Gentlemen—I take hearty pleasure in saying that your Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is the mainstay of my invalid father-in-law, Mr. John Farmer, and yours is the only whisky we dare give him, notwithstanding the great need he has for stimulants, suffering as he has for 18 months with paralysis and sleeplessness. Very truly,
GEO. H. BATEMAN.

For saly by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Don't be put aside. The demand for D[illegible] Pure Malt Whisky is so great dealers are [illegible]pelled to supply. It is the only absolute [illegible] whisky on the market. It is expensiv[illegible] make it so, and there is more profit in the [illegible] of common whisky, but take no other, and insist upon having what you need and what doctors prescribe.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Samuel W. Gooke Sells at Auction Thursday The H. T. Phillips place, No. 308 Peachtree st.

100 Hair Pins for 5 cents at Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Taylor, Wylie & Bliley.
Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W Alabama street. Telephone, 719. Jno. F. Barclay s with us. 6mo.

ROME & CARROLLTON R. R.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ROME, GA., March 19, 1886.

Until further notice trains will run as follows:

Daily Except Sunday.	Miles	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Rome	0	10:20 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Arrive Holmes	2	10:26 "	4:23 "
Arrive Holders	5	10:35 "	4:33 "
Arrive Chambers	7	10:42 "	4:48 "
Arrive New Bethel	10	10:55 "	5:02 "
Arrive Summit	12	11:03 "	5:11 "
Arrive Lake Creek	15	11:15 "	5:27 "
Arrive Dyars	18	11:25 "	5:40 "
Arrive Cedartown	22	e1:40 "	6:00 "

Daily Except Sunday.	Miles	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Cedartown	0	7:00 a. m.	1,30 p. m.
Arrive Dyars	4	7:12 "	1:48 "
Arrive Lake Creek	7	7:23 "	2:02 "
Arrive Summit	10	7:35 "	2:17 "
Arrive New Bethel	12	7:41 "	2:26 "
Arrive Chambers	15	7:52 "	2:40 "
Arrive Holders	17	7:59 "	2:55 "
Arrive Holmes	20	8:14 "	3:07 "
Arrive Rome	22	8:20 "	3:15 "

Sundays only.	No. 5.
Leave Cedartown	9:00 a.m.
Arrive Rome	10:20 a.m.

Sundays only.	No. 6.
Leave Rome	4:00 p.m.
Arrive Cedartown	5:20 p.m.

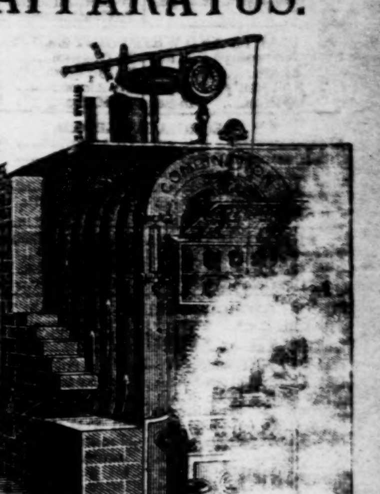
Close connections made at Cedartown with trains of East and West railroad, and at Rome with Rome railroad and with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R.

F. C. HAND, Superintendent,
J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

STEAM Heating and Ventilating

—AND—

WARM AIR FURNACE APPARATUS.



—THE—

Raymond Furnace & Manufacturing COMPANY,

of New York and Boston, wish to call the attention of the people of Atlanta and Georgia generally to their line of apparatus of this kind for public buildings, churches and residences, and Mr. Raymond, president of the company, is stopping for the ensuing week at the Kimball House, and will be pleased to consult with and advise any citizen who may be interested in such matters.

Referring by permission to Hon. Sidney Root, of Atlanta.

GEORGIA STATE AGENCIES:

Springer & King, Atlanta.
J. A. Orme & Co., Macon.
Lovell & Lattimore, Savannah.

DIAMONDS FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES,

Art Goods.

J. P. STEVENS,

47 Whitehall Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSON'S PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. [illegible] air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

dec30—dly wed fri mon wky n x r m

The FOOD of FOODS.

CEREALINE!

COOKS IN ONE MINUTE.

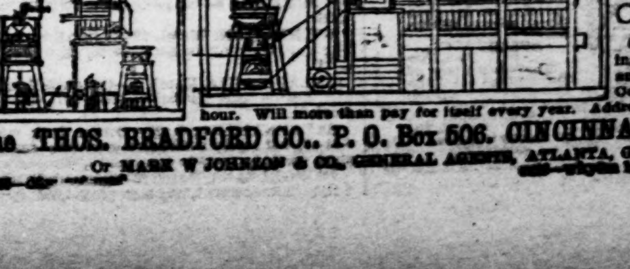
Unequaled for Mush, Puddings, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Waffles, Soups, Etc.

75 RECIPES IN EACH PACKAGE. PRICE 15 CTS. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

FERGUSON SMITH, Sole Agent for the South.

Office, 53½ East Alabama street.

ONLY $900 REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE FLOUR —AND— CORN MILL OUTFIT.



Capable of making 1 barrel Flour and 12 bushels of Corn Meal per hour. Will more than pay for itself every year. Address plainly.

The THOS. BRADFORD CO., P. O. Box 506, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Or MARK W JOHNSON & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, ATLANTA, GA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah* 7 32 am	To Savannah*... 6 00 am
" Barn'sy'll* 8 30 am	To Macon*... 2 45 pm
" Macon*... 12 40 pm	To Savannah*... 6 50 pm
"Savannah*... 9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville*. 4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga* 5 51 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta... 8 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 30 pm
" Rome... 11 05 am	To Rome... 3 40 pm
" Chata'go*.. 2 25 pm	To Marietta... 4 45 pm
" Chata'ga*.. 6 37 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 55 pm
	To Chattanooga* 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Mo'tgomy* 7 22 am	To Opelika... 7 35 am
" Akron... 10 05 am	To Mo'tgom'y*.. 1 20 pm
" Mo'tgom'y* 2 25 pm	To Akron... 4 25 pm
" Opelika... 4 15 pm	To Mo'tgom'y*.. 9 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*. 6 45 am	To Augusta*... 8 00 am
" Covingt'n.. 7 55 am	To Decatur... 9 35 am
" Decatur... 10 40 am	To Clarkston... 1 25 pm
" Augusta*... 1 00 pm	To Augusta*... 2 45 pm
" Clarkston.. 3 30 pm	To Covington... 5 50 pm
" Augusta*.. 5 40 pm	To Augusta*... 8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e. 8 25 am	To Charlotte*... 7 40 am
" Charlo'e*.. 12 40 pm	To Gainesville... 4 00 pm
" Charlo'e*.. 9 40 pm	To Charlotte*... 4 45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*... 7 20 am	To Birming'm*.. 8 05 am
" Bir'g'm*... 4 00 pm	To Birming'm*.. 4 30 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R

Day Express From South No. 14... 11 15 am	Day Express North, E. and West No14 12 15 pm
Cannon Ball From South No. 12... 2 55 am	Night Express North, E. and West No12 3 00 am
Day Express From North No. 13... 3 30 pm	Cannon Ball South for Florida No. 11 6 00 am
Night Express From North No. 11 4 45 am	Fast Express South for Florida No. 13 4 00 pm
New York Lim. From North. No 15...9 40 am	New York Lim. North N. Y., Phil. etc No16 4 23 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

I buy and I want to buy all kinds of Bonds and Stocks. Shall be pleased to accommodate any one wishing to make investments. Am authorized agent for sale State of Georgia new 4½ per cent Bonds. Securities for sale.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

W. H. PATTERSON, BOND AND STOCK BROKER

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—
State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.

FOR SALE—
Georgia State 4½ per cent Bonds.

Loans on city residences and business property negotiated.

Atlanta Loan and Banking Co.

J. R. GRAMLING...President.
J. W. HARLE...Vice-President.
WILLARD H. NUTTING...Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. RANKIN, J. C. HALLMAN,
J. A. ANDERSON, H. H. CABANISS,
DR. J. S. TODD.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE on real estate for long or short time, payable in monthly installments. Applications can be made to any of the officers or directors.

Any person wishing to take stock in company can procure same by applying at once. fin col2t

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital & Surplus $300,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand With interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, Exchange National Bank,

NORFOLK, Va., February 16, 1886.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Saturday, March 27th, 1886, for the purchase of the hereinafter mentioned property in its entirety, and also for pieces of parcels of the same—reference being had to descriptive list of said property—which lists, stating terms of sale, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

VIZ.

The extensive and valuable property located in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., known as the "Seaboard Cotton Compress Company of Norfolk, Va.' consisting of:

1. The franchise, which, among other privileges, authorizes the storage of cotton and other merchandise, and the issue of negotiable receipts therefor.

2. Its plant, which consists of three (3) first-class improved Cotton Compresses.

Two (2) Steam Tugs.

Three (3) Transportation Barges.

All the adjuncts necessary to a well-equipped establishment of this character. Its fire-proof Warehouses, seven (7) in number, of capacity for storage of 24,000 bales uncompressed cotton.

Its four (4) Frame Warehouses—Metal roofs—capacity, many thousand tons of Fertilizers, Salt, etc.

Its Wharves and Docks, which afford ample room for berthing at same time ten seagoing steam or sailing vessels. The area of Warehouse and Dock property in Portsmouth is about 6¼ acres, together with all its other property, which is fully described in the lists above referred to.

WM. H. PETERS, Receiver.

feb 16-till mh 27

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES! OVER 400,000 IN USE.



Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

MAGNUS & ... Agents, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 23, 1886.

Money very easy.

New York exchange buying at par; selling a ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	107	108	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	110	112
Ga. 6s	104	106	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	109	111
Ga. 7s 1886	101½	102	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	113
Ga. 7s, gold	112	113½	C. C. & A. 1st	114	115
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	124	A. & C. 1st	123	125
S. C. Brown	107	109	A. & C. inc	105	107
Savannah 5s	99	101	M. & A. ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	127	W. of Ala.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	114	116	do. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	122	Ga. Pac. ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	115	117	Ga. Pac. 2d mortgage	46	48
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	109	111	E. T. Va. & Ga 1st consol 5s	75	80
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	101	104	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 5s	107	109	Georgia	175	180
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	93	95
Macon 6s	110	112	Southwest'n	119	121
Columbus 5s	94	96	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	76	78
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	98	100
Merch'ts B'k	108	110	Aug. & Sav	119	121
B'k State Ga	120	150	A. & W. Pt	97	99
Gate City Nat	100	105	do. deb	103	105
RAILROAD BONDS.			C. C. & A.	80	85
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	109	111			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 23.—While insiders this morning knew the settlement of the long pending contest between anthracite coal companies had been reached practically, there was a disposition on the part of room traders and other speculators to treat the meeting of coal presidents as only another device arranged for the purpose of selling stocks. Hence, the market, which opened strong for coal stocks, with Lackawana up ⅝ and heavy for the rest of the list soon became decidedly weak and declining all day. News was all of adverse character, including unfavorable reports regarding the southwestern strike. Opening prices were highest and closing about the lowest of the day. New York Central and Lake Shore, each, 2¼ lower, and Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawana preferred, Omaha, common, Reading and Missouri Pacific are all down 2 to 3 per cent.; the remainder of the active list 1 to 1¾ per cent. lower, but Southern Pacific up ¼ per cent., Western Union ⅜ per cent. lower. Foreign exchange again below profitable shipping point. Jay Gould, who returned to the city today, is credited with leading the break. Members of the coal companies say he proposed plan to control output, and also allotment of per centages have practically been agreed upon. Sales 56,400 shares.

Exchange 486¾. Money 2@3. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, $128,593,000; currency $48,394,000. Governments dull; 4s 126⅝; 3s 100¼. State bonds very dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	100½	Mobile & Ohio	12
do. Class B 5s	107	N. & C.	47
Ga. 6s	*100½	N. O. Pac. 1sts	61½
Ga. 7s mortgage	*101½	N. Y. Central	100½
North Carolinas	85	Norfolk & W'n pre	25½
do. new	22	Northern Pacific	25
do. funding	12	do. preferred	55
S. C. con. Brown	109	Pacific Mail	49⅝
Tennessee 6s	56	Reading	23¾
Virginia 6s	*44	Rich. & Allegheny	5
Virginia consols	57	Richmond & Dan	76
Chesap'ke & Ohio	10	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	31½
Chicago & N. W.	106	Rock Island	126
do. preferred	137½	St. Paul	89⅝
Del. & Lack	126	do. preferred	122
Erie	24⅝	Texas Pacific	11¼
East Tenn	2½	Union Pacific	47⅞
Lake Shore	81¼	N. J. Central	48
L. & N.	39¼	Missouri Pacific	104
Memphis & Char	34	Western Union	63¼

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 23, 1886.

New York—Cotton closed firm and of upward tendency. Spots, middling 9 3-16c.

Net receipts three days 36,229 bales, against 12,746 bales last year; exports 35,325 bales; last year 15,500 bales; stock 897,409 bales; last year 706,311 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
March	9.00@	9.12@ 9.13
April	9.10@	9.16@ 9.17
May	9.21@	9.28@ 9.29
June	9.31@	9.38@ 9.39
July	9.39@	9.46@ 9.47
August	9.47@	9.54@ 9.55
September	9.30@ 9.32	9.38@ 9.39
October	9.16@	9.21@ 9.22
November	9.10@ 9.12	9.16@ 9.17

Closed firm; sales 87,700 bales.

Local—Cotton off ⅛c; tone steady. We quote: Good middling 9⅛c; middling 8¾c; strict low middling 8½; low middling 8⅛c; strict good ordinary 8c; good ordinary 7¾c; ordinary 7½c; middling stains 8c; tinges 8⅛c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	12
Air-Line Railroad	24
Georgia Railroad	102
Central Railroad	47
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	30
Georgia Pacific Railroad	3
Total	218
Receipts previously	151,506
Total	154,724
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	155,157

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	550
Shipments previously	116,446
Local consumption previously	6,787
Total	123,783
Actual stock on hand	31,374

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	218
Same day last year	41
Showing an increase of	177
Receipts since September 1	154,724
Same time last year	168,457
Showing a decrease of	13,733

NEW YORK, March 23—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: The session was dull and almost featureless until towards the close, when sellers withdrew, apparently having unloaded. The bulls then commenced bidding, and with scarcely any opposition, soon caused an advance resulting in a reaction of ten points from the day's lowest. Liverpool advices, both public and private, were without encouragement or new feature. Manchester was slow and unchanged.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 5; middling Orleans 5 1-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 64,000; American 38,000; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 4 57-64; May and June delivery 4 59-64, 4 60-64; June and July delivery 4 63-64, 4 62-64; July and August delivery 5 1-64; August and September delivery 5 5-64, 5 4-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—1:00 p.m.—Sales of American 6,500 blaes; uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 57-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 57-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 58-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 60-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 62-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 1-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 4-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 2-64, value; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 57-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 57-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 58-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 60-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 63-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 1-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 4-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 2-64, value; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, March 23—Cotton quiet; sales 204 bales; middling uplands 9 3-16; middling Orleans 9⅝; net receipts 22; gross 1,834; consolidated net receipts 12,983; exports to Great Britain 12,176; to continent 5,413.

GALVESTON, March 23—Cotton easy; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 95 bales; gross 95; sales 255; stock 43,300; exports coastwise 3,498.

NORFOLK, March 23—Cotton quiet; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 1,292 bales; gross 1,292; stock 40,795; sales 511; exports to Great Britain 4,589; coastwise 1,861.

BALTIMORE, March 23—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅜; net receipts 960 bales; gross 2,081; sales 300; stock 39,848; sales to spinners —; exports coastwise 1,103.

BOSTON, March 23—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 436 bales; gross 3,008; sales none; stock 6,810.

WILMINGTON, March 23—Cotton firm; middling 8⅞; net receipts 20 bales; gross 20; sales none; stock 4,727.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 159 bales; gross 207; sales none; stock 21,409.

SAVANNAH, March 23—Cotton dull; middling 8 11-16; net receipts 802 bales; gross 802; sales none; stock 48,434; exports to continent 2,900; coastwise 836.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23—Cotton dull; middling 8 11-16; net receipts 7,708 bales; gross 8,892; sales 2,000; stock 326,718; exports to Great Britain 5,062; to continent 1,978.

MOBILE, March 23—Cotton easy; middling 8¾; net receipts 107 bales; gross 107; sales 500; stock 34,0..; exports coastwise 806.

MEMPHIS, March 23—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 518 bales; shipments 2,561; sales 1,400; stock 118,468.

AUGUSTA, March 23—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 95 bales; shipments —; sales 216.

CHARLESTON, March 23—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling 9; net receipts 766 bales; gross 766; sales 500; stock 51,010; exports to Great Britain 2,525.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 23—Today's markets, taken all in all, were decidedly more encouraging to believers in higher prices. Indications around the opening were unusually discouraging. Foreign cables were very weak and some lower. The visible supply statement showed a remarkably small decrease. Receipts were light. Rumors of strikes were current everywhere, and above all the weather was unusually fine. In spite of all this the break was light. May opened at 80¼c, sold down to 80c and then back to the closing point of yesterday. The cause of the strength was the unusual vigor with which shorts tried to keep even with the market. Outside orders came in brisk as soon as the market began to recover. Toward noon the market became steady. Wheat was probably made duller by the diversion that was made by a bad break in stocks at New York. Quicker turns and bigger profits were offered bearishly inclined on Wall street than in the wheat pit. That gave the smaller fry the market to themselves.

Corn was strong after the first decline, and prices closed at 1 o'clock considerably above the prices of the last few days.

In provisions the market opened steady and a fraction higher for mess pork, and sold steadily up all day, though trading was at no time heavy.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 23, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
March	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
PORK.				
March	9 82½	9 82½	9 72½	9 72½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	5 35	5 35	5 32½	5 32½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 23—Flour—Best patent $6.50@$6.75; extra fancy $5.75@$6.00; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.00; choice family $4.50@$4.75; family $4.25@$4.50; extra $4.00@$4.25. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.08@$1.10; No. 3 do. $1.06. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.05. Corn meal—Plain 57c; bolted 57; pea meal $1.10. Grits—$3.25. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 56c; No. 2 white mixed 56c; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats—Red rust proof 50c; No. 2 mixed 45.. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00; No. 1, large bales, 97½c; small bales 97½c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.10.

BALTIMORE, March 23—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@4.10; family $4.35@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.10; Rio brands $4.62@$4.87. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western higher, closing quiet; southern red 93@95; amber 96@98; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter and March red spot 91@91½. Corn, southern easier and quiet; western firmer and quiet; southern white 45@46½; yellow 45@4..

NEW YORK, March 23—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.40@$3.60; good to choice $3.90@$5.45. Wheat, spot steady; ungraded red 85@$1.00; No. 2 red March 91⅝@92¼. Corn, spot advanced ¼@½c; ungraded 43@46; No. 2 46¼ in elevator. Oats ¼@½c higher; No. 2 36@36¼. Hops unchanged; common to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, March 23—Flour very quiet; southern $4.40@$4.85. Wheat, No. 2 March 75⅞@76½; April 75⅞@76⅝; May 80@80⅛. Corn, March 35@35⅛; April 35@35⅜; May 38⅝@39. Oats, No. 2 March and April nominal at 27; May 30⅝@31.

ST. LOUIS, March 23—Flour unchanged; family $3.25@$3.35; choice $3.80@$3.90; patent $5.10@$5.40. Wheat fairly active but weak; No. 2 red cash 88 bid; May 88¾@89⅝. Corn firmer but very dull; No. 2 mixed cash 33⅝@34; May 35¼. Oats dull but firm; No. 2 mixed cash 29¾@30.

CINCINNATI, March 23—Flour unchanged; family $4.00@$4.20; fancy $4.40@$4.60. Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 red 89¾@90¼. Corn in light demand; No. 2 mixed 37@38. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 32.

LOUISVILLE, March 23—Grain dull. Wheat, No. 2 red 92. Corn, No. 2 new mixed 38; do. white 37½. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 32½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 23—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11@11½; choice 9½@10½; prime 9¼@10; fair 9@9¼; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 7½c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 7½c; standard granulated 7c; standard A 6¾c; off A 6¼; white extra C 6c; yellow C 5¾@6c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 45c; choice kettle 43c; prime kettle 30@35c; choice centrifugal 35c; primecut 28@30c; fair do. 20@25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 27@30. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 80c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 4½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbls. $6.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls, $3.50; kits 50; pails 55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross, $1.13; ₩ 200, $1.75; ₩ 300, $3.50; ₩ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5¾c. Rice, choice imported, 7; prime, 6; fair, 5. Salt—Liverpool, $1.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime 6½@10. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; prime to strictly prime 5; common to good common 4¼; good fair 4¾; inferior 2@3¼; Louisiana centrifugals, off white to choice 6@6½; prime yellow clarified 5¾. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle choice 26@28; strictly prime to good prime 32; prime 20@22; good common 13@14; centrifugal, prime to strictly prime 16@30; common to good common 13. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 3¼@5½.

NEW YORK, March 23—Coffee, fair Rio spot dull at 8¾. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining 4 13-16@5; refined, C 5@5⅛; extra C 5¼@5⅜; white extra C 5⅝; yellow 4¾@5; off A 5⅞; mould A 6½; standard A 5 13-16; confectioners A 6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 6¾; powdered 6 11-16@6¾; granulated 6¼; Cubes 6 11-16@6¾. Molasses dull; 50-test 18. Rice firm; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, March 23—Sugar unchanged; hards refined, 7@7½; New Orleans 5@5¾.

CHICAGO, March 23—Sugar unchanged; standard A 6½; granulated 7⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 23—Provisions generally firmer. Pork $10.25. Lard 5.90. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear 5.25; short ribs 5.35; short clear 5.50; boxed lots, long clear 5.20; short rib —; short clear 5¼. Bacon, long clear 5.65@5.70; short ribs 5.75@5.80; short clear 5.87½@5.90; hams 8½@11.

CHICAGO, March 23—Provisions, mess pork, April $9.80@$9.85; May $9.80@$9.92½. Lard, April 6.02½; May 6.02½@6.05. Boxed meats, dry salted shoulders 3.90@3.95; short rib 5.32½@5.35; short clear 5.55@5.60.

LOUISVILLE, March 23—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib 5.75; sides 6.00; shoulders 4½. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.35; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4. Mess pork $10.75. Hams, sugar-cured 9½@10. Lard, choice leaf 7¾@8.

ATLANTA, March 23—Bulk clear rib sides 5⅞c. Bacon, sugar-cured shoulders 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 10 ₶ average, 11c; do. 14 ₶ average 10½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, refined 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, March 23—Pork quiet at $10.00. Lard firm at 5.90@6 00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3⅝; short rib 5⅜. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 4⅜; short ribs 5.95; short clear 6.10.

NEW YORK, March 23—Pork weak and nominal; new mess spot $11.00. Middles dull; long clear 5⅝. Lard 3@5 points higher; western steam spot 6.27½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 23—Turpentine firm at 41½; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $2.25.

SAVANNAH, March 23—Turpentine quiet at 41½; sales — barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.10@$1.15; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 23—Turpentine dull at 22; rosin, strained 80; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, March 23—Rosin dull at $1.05@$1.10; turpentine dull at 45@45½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 23—Apples—$2.00@3.00 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$3.00@$3.25 ₩ box. Oranges—$3.25@$3.25 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas — $1.00@$2.00. Figs — 16@18c. Raisins — ₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14 ₩ bbl, California Pears $5.00 ₩ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds — 20c. Pecans — 12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 23—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $13.00. Well buckets $3.75. Cotton rope 15c. Swede iron 5c. rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.75. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ ₶ 6c; painted 5c. Powder, rifle, $3.00; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 23—Eggs — 10@11c. Butter —Jersey 25c; Tennessee 15@20c. Poultry—Hens 25@27c; chickens 18@20c; cocks 15c; ducks 22½@25c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@16c. Irish potatoes—$2.50@$2.75 ₩ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—65@75c. Honey—Strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—3.00. Cabbage—2@2½c; Florida 3@3½c.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, March 23—There are enough mules and horses on the market to supply the demands. Mules—14 to 14½ hands $90@$110; 14½ to 15 hands $110@$135. Horses—plug $65@$90; drive $125@$175.

CINCINNATI, March 23—Hogs active and firm; common and light $3.45@$4.25; packing and butchers $4.00@$4.55.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 23—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@23; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 36@40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

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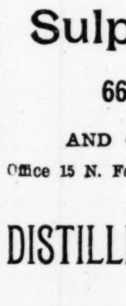
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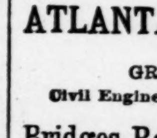
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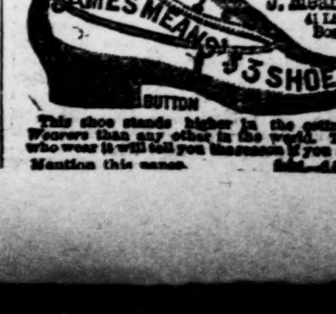
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OFFICE OF W. W. LAMB, M. D.,
1249 HANOVER STREET,
PHILAD'A., Dec. 6, 1884.

DEAR SIRS.—I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good in persons **convalescing** from fever, in cases of **dyspepsia**, for **mother's nursing**, and in cases of weakly children and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and **about a million of bottles** imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom House satisfactorily for the past five years. Yours respectfully,

W. W. LAMB, M. D.,
Chief Drug Inspector U. S. Port Philadelphia.

☞ None genuine without the signature of Johann Hoff and Moritz Eisner on the neck of each bottle.

FOR SALE BY JOS. JACOBS, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.

Nov 15 sun wed

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager,
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1885.

Commencing Sunday, 22d proximo, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE. NO 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 40 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 38 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 15 pm	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 15 pm	L've Augusta	9 45 pm
Ar. Augusta	5 50 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 45 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've. Covington	5 40 am
Decatur	6 26 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN,
(Daily except Sundays.

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	L've Decatur	10 10 am
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

L've Atlanta	1 25 pm	L've Clarkston	2 35 pm
L've Decatur	1 47 pm	L've Decatur	3 01 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 24.

AMUSEMENT—
BASEBALL—PITTSBURG VS. ATLANTA—AT 3 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

PAYING OFF.—Yesterday Chief Deputy Mitchell was busy paying off United States witnesses. The money received a few days ago will only last a short time.

GEORGIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet in Savannah on the 13th of next month. The coming session promises to be one of the most interesting ever held.

THE DOCKET CALLED.—Judge McCay, in the United States circuit court yesterday, called the equity docket. A large number of cases were set for hearing, and several were dismissed for want of prosecution.

A POUND OF SILVER.—Among the pound contributions of Trinity Sunday school last Sunday, to the Woman's Industrial school, was a pound of silver dollars, contributed by Mr. M. M. Mauck and his three children.

A BIG THING.—The Sheffield Furnace company will be organized by April 1st, and work on a one hundred ton pig iron furnace will commence as soon after organization as contracts can be mane, but not later than July first.

THE CITY COURT.—In the case of H. C. Black vs. W. D. Smith & Co., the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $35 and interest. Mr. Black sued for $563 and interest. Howell C. Erwin represented the defendants.

WORK OF THE ORDINARY.—Yesterday the ordinary transacted only a small amount of business. W. H. Dean, guardian of L. P. Dean, was granted leave to sell land. The will of Mrs. W. M. Beutell was filed for probate in solemn form.

IT IS TOO HEAVY.—While the new hook and ladder truck may be the best machine in the fire department it is also the heaviest. The machine is decidedly too heavy for two horses, and is about as much as they can pull in a slow trot up a small hill.

NO VERDICT YET.—The jury in the case of Stokes vs. the Georgia Pacific railroad for five thousand dollars' damages for personal injuries, have not returned a verdict. It is said that two brakemen have hung the jury. The case was given to the jury yesterday at noon.

THE WORK GOING ON.—Colonel Baum, the contractor, is getting down to work at the artesian well. The pump and platform and a large part of the fence has been removed, and the work of excavating will be commenced today. Colonel Baum promises to lose no time with the work.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—Miss Lena Muller has entered a suit against Max Kutz for breach of contract, claiming one hundred and sixty dollars and interest. She claims that Mr. Kutz employed her on the first of September as a clerk in his millinery establishment. The contract was for twelve months at twenty dollars per month. After working a short time he discharged her, and without cause.

STRUCK WITH A STONE.—Yesterday afternoon Luther Jones, a small boy whose home is on Nelson street, near the Walker street school house, was severely hurt by being hit with a stone. Several negro boys were indulging in a rock battle near young Glenn's home. The air was full of stones, which flew quite fast. One of them struck the boy on the forehead, knocking him down and hurting him quite severely.

A SMALL BLAZE.—An alarm of fire was sent in yesterday morning from box 31, on Whitehall street, at Brotherton street. The alarm was caused by the burning of a one story two room frame building on Formwalt street, at Clarke. The building belonged to Mr. Charles E. Boynton, and was occupied by a negro woman. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The timely arrival of the department saved the building from total destruction. The loss was comparatively nothing.

THE RAILROAD GATES.—The railroad gates for the Whitehall street crossing have arrived, and will be put in place this week. Yesterday morning Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the council committee on streets, and Mr. R. M. Clayton, city engineer, met Major R. A. Anderson, general superintendent, and Mr. A. B. Bostick, assistant superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, at the Whitehall street crossing, and located the gates on each side of the track. The work will be commenced in a few days.

HE BROKE AN ARM.—James Conley, a hod carrier, working at T. C. Fleming's new building, on Wheat street, broke his left arm yesterday. Conley had a heavy load on his shoulders and was walking along the scaffold, when a plank broke under him, letting him and his load drop to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. In addition to the broken arm, Conley was knocked senseless, and for several minutes his fellow-workmen thought that he had been killed. He was removed to his home, 94 Birch street, where the fracture was reduced.

MOODY AND SANKY.—The arrangements for the place for Moody and Sanky meetings, have not been completed yet, but it is believed that the Bell street compress warehouse will be selected. It is said that the warehouse will seat more than three thousand people, and it will require a building in which fully that many can be seated. The arrangements will be completed today or tomorrow. The compress now appears to be the best place which can be secured. Last night the choir met at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms for practice.

OPENING A NEW STREET.—The street committee of the general council yesterday morning investigated the feasibility of opening Foster street through to Pryor. At the last session of the general council a petition was presented, asking for the work. Foster street begins at the Boulevard and runs west to Calhoun street, where it now ends. To extend the street to Pryor considerable private property must be condemned. The proposed extension would pass through Mr. Lynch's property to Collins street, and across Collins to Ivy, and across Ivy to Pryor street. The land necessary to be condemned for the extension will cost fifteen thousand dollars. The committee will make a complete report to the general council at the next meeting.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The entertainment at Georgia lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., last night, was a complete success in every respect. The programme was given by the male members of the lodge in honor of their female members, and consisted of songs, recitations and instrumental music. After the literary part of the programme was ended the ladies were delightfully surprised with refreshments which consisted of candies, nuts, etc., after which each lady was presented with a beautiful bouquet, to which was attached, with a piece of white ribbon, a card of beautiful design, with a blue bow of ribbon in the upper left hand corner, as a souvenir of Brothers' Night. All went home much gratified with the meeting and the continued increase of interest in the lodge.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.—Miss Mattie R. Osborn of this city, was united in marriage yesterday to Mr J. P. Adams, of Jacksonville, Fla. The ceremony was performed in the beautiful and impressive manner of the Episcopal church, at the home of the bride's parents, 194 Jackson street, and was witnessed by a few friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. Adams is known in Jacksonville as one of the most clever and popular young gentlemen. He is connected with the De Bary-Baya merchant line of steamers. His bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. George I. Osborn. She is a young lady of most amiable character and excellent qualities, and was greatly admired in Atlanta for her charming manners. Mr. and Mrs. Adams left yesterday afternoon for their future home in the land of flowers.

DEEDS OF DARKNESS

BY THOSE WHO DISREGARD LAW AND ORDER.

Two Rival Boarding Houses Get Into Police Court—A Chronic Wife Whipper Gets a Short Sentence—Three Young Burglars in the Drag Net.—A Stolen Watch—Notes, Etc.

Thomas Barlow, who officiated about the Kimball house corners as a dude for a long time, was fined tweaty-five dollars and costs by Judge Anderson, in police court, yesterday morning.

Barlow is a chronic wife beater.

Barlow has been living on Calhoun street for some time, but a few weeks ago he deserted his wife and children. As soon as Barlow's wife found that her husband had deserted her she went to her father's home. Night before last about eleven o'clock Barlow was suddenly seized with

A DESIRE TO SEE HIS CHILDREN,

and going to his father-in-law's home, knocked at the door. The old man opened the door, but refused to let Barlow in. Barlow made a battering ram of a large stone and soon forced the door open; but when he entered the house, he discovered that his wife was absent, and started to hunt for her. The woman happened to be at a church festival, and about 1 o'clock Barlow met her on the street with a one-eyed preacher named Williams. He stopped the couple, and informing his wife that he did not allow her to attend church festivals with one-eyed preachers, took her away. After reaching his father-in-law's house Barlow broke up a sewing machine, a marble top table and gave his wife an unmerciful beating. He then left. Captain Crim was notified and succeeded in arresting Barlow. He could not pay the fine, and was sent to the rock pile.

FOR VIOLATING SECTION 448.

Mrs. Annie E. Ragland, who runs the Johnson house on Decatur street, was arraigned in police court yesterday morniag charged with violating section 448 of the city court.

The section in question refers to disorderly and disreputable houses.

The Johnson house is on Decatur street, No. 30. Three doors below is the Cleveland house, which is run by Miss Annie Gannon. Between these two houses a bitter rivalry has existed for a long time, and damaging reports have been circulated by each other. Some weeks ago Miss Gannon informed Captain Crim that she could establish the fact that the Johnson house was used for illegal and immoral purposes. Miss Gannon

INSISTED UPON A CASE

being made against Mrs. Ragland and yesterday morning the case was booked. When the case was called Judge Anderson swore a dozen witnesses. Miss Gannon attempted to establish that women of disreputable character were in the habit of frequenting the house. Mrs. Ragland's witnesses refuted the testimony. One gentleman who has been boarding in the house for a long time said:

"I have seen only one suspicious character or pair in the house since I have been there and they proved to be a preacher and his wife."

Judge Anderson dismissed the case.

RUNNING IN BURGLARS.

Three burglars who have been working the town successfully, and rather badly for some time past, were arrested last night. They are Lizzie Carter, Hattie Weaver and a small boy.

The trio are negroes, and all very young. Yesterday afternoon they entered Mrs. Harvill's residence, No. 10 Pratt street, and from the dining room stole a dozen silver knives and forks, some sugar, bread, a roll of butter and piece of meat. Soon after the trio left with the grab

THE BURGLARY WAS DETECTED,

and Patrolmen Lynam and Thompson were called in. When the patrolmen went to work they had little to start on, but by hard work they soon traced the theft to the parties and arrested them. Last night after they were locked up the boy was induced by Stationhouse Keeper Ryan to admit his guilt. The boy then led officer Green to a house where several hundred dollars worth were secreted. The boy then confessed that he and the girls had burglarized nearly a dozen residences, and has agreed to show the officers the houses today. The boy says that they have been in the habit of breaking open doors with a hatchet.

SMALLER OFFENSES.

Mac McKnight's residence, 36 Emma street, was burglarized night before last, and a silver watch and some deeds were stolen.

Night before last, a burglar entered J. H. Goldsmith's residence, No. 411 Peachtree street, and stole a few dollars in money and a bunch of keys. The keys belonged to the safe and drawers in the city clerk's office.

A thief broke into W. R. Phillips' stable, on Broad street, and stole a red and white cow, night before last.

Yesterday morning, Chief Connolly received a telegram from W. E. Lee, at Covington, stating that his residence had been burglarized the night before, and that a fine gold watch had been stolen.

Abe Cobb was fined $10.75 by Judge Anderson yesterday morning in police court. Cobb was drunk night before last, and gave a woman a terrible beating.

Lida Greenfield, charged with stealing a locket valued at $15, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Mercer.

Burglars entered Westbrook's store at Fairburn night before last and stole several dollars worth of merchandise.

DEAN'S DESIRE.

He Wants the City, Recorder and Policeman West to Plank Up $5,000.

J. W. H. Dean has entered suit against the city of Atlanta, Recorder J. A. Anderson and Policeman Nat West for five thousand dollars damages.

The case, if it ever goes to trial, promises to be an interesting one.

The bill, as filed in the clerk's office by Mr. Dean, alleges that in November of last year he was suffering with an eating cancer on his face and mouth and was under a course of medical treatment, and one night during the said month he

HAD SOMETHING LIKE FITS.

He was at his home on Marietta street, and was under the care of friends, and was not at any time dangerous. Notwithstanding these facts a policeman named Nat West came to his house and in a very rough and inhuman manner pulled him out of his bed and dragged him into the street. He had on but little clothing and was in no condition to appear in the street, even at night. He lay unconscious for sometime, and notwithstanding the fact that Policeman West was acquainted with his illness, he was carried to the stationhouse and imprisoned. The following day he was tried by Recorder J. A. Anderson for drunk and disorderly conduct, and sent to the stockade, where he was made to work in the rain. This aggravated the disease, and he grew worse, suffering great pain and causing him to remain in bed two weeks. He thinks five thousand dollars will pay the bill.

When Dean was tried in police court, the evidence showed that he had a

REGULAR IRISH WAKE

at his home, and that he had acted in a very disorderly manner. In his statement he said that he had been drinking too much three S's, and before he knew it he was off his base. The man's wife corroborated this statement, and Judge Anderson placed a very small fine on him.

What the Fire Bell Struck.

At No. 1 engine house an indicator hangs against the wall. The indicator has three blank spaces in it, and when the bell taps the figures of the box from which the alarm is sent in, shows up. For instance when box 46 strikes 4 shows in the first box, and 6 in the next. As there are no three figure boxes, the third space remains vacant. Just at 12 yesterday Chief Joyner started to strike the noon alarm. He pulled the crank and the bell tapped one and the figure 1 showed up in the first box, but before he could pull for the second stroke the alarm from 46 was sent in. When the bell tapped four times, 4 showed up in the second box, and when six had been hit 6 showed in the second box. This made the indicator show 146, and when the department reached box 46 it found the fire at 146 Wheat street. The figures in the box and the numbers on the street were the same.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Special Committee Meets and Discusses the Matter.

Atlanta's house of correction is under good headway.

The general committee having the matter in charge met last night at the chamber of commerce. Judge Howard Van Epps, chairman; Hon. W. M. Middlebrooks, Hon. John B. Goodwin, Hon. H. G. Hutchison, and Hon. J. A. Anderson, of the committee, were present. Mayor Hillyer, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Mr. S. C. Morley, Mr. Sidney Root, Hon. J. W. Garrett, Mr. Panchen and Bishop Turner were present as invited guests.

Judge Van Epps stated that he had written to the governors of New York and Kentucky, but as yet had not procured any documentary information, but had been placed in communication with the proper officers of various reformatories. He then asked the visiting gentlemen to submit their views upon the question.

Dr. Eddy warmly indorsed the movement, stating that facts connected with the house of correction and reform school of Detroit, Mich., were in his possession which he would present at a futhre meeting.

Mr. S. C. Mcreley stated facts illustrating the need of such an institution. He suggested that it ought to be a school rather than a prison, and that good men and women ought to be put in charge of it, and not wicked, brutal persons.

Bishop Turner favored the movement, and spoke of the number of colored youths growing up without proper discipline, at home or in the school, secular or religious. He spoke of the reform school at Washington, D. C., so far as he was informed of it and of the good results afforded. The bishop thought that the institution could be made self-sustaining, and said that he believed the minimum term of restraint in cases demanding it at all should be five years. He was of the opinion that children who were old enough to know right from wrong ought to be held responsible, and that restraint in such an institution ought not to be considered as punishment, but as a blessing.

Mr. Panchen, secretary to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and protection of children, presented several pamphlets bearing on the subject. He suggested that The International Record of Charities and Corrections, published by J. P. Puhuains Sons, New York, should be subscribed for, at one dollar a year.

Captain Garrett said that he felt much interested and that the school would be pressed to a success.

Major Sidney Root expressed his great interest in the subject and spoke of several burglaries committed by the same squad of boys under the age of legal discretion. He favored the organization of the institution, but did not know where the money was to come from.

Mayor Hillyer said that he felt great interest in the institution, having been aroused from a study of Miss Louise King's movement to organize societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the protection of children. And of its having been quickened by his observation of the constant stream of applicants for clemency from persons convicted in police court and applicants for relief. He did not think that if a full-fledged reformatory school could not be inaugurated, but believed that the city might start in that direction. For the present at least the convicts could be divided into two classes, on the basis of their being hardened criminals and otherwise. He said that the city owned two plats of land in different localities suitable for present uses. Gradually buildings could be erected, school features and other important features could be added.

Mr. Morley suggested that the Rev. Wm. P. Tilden might be glad to give the committee information.

Judge Van Epps suggested that the future meetings ought to be larger, so that financial aid to erect the structures first needed could be obtained. He thought invitations ought to be extended to citizens, and named Major Campbell Wallace and ex-Governor Bullock.

Judge J. A. Anderson thought that the commissioners ought to be asked to attend the future meetings.

Mayor Hillyer believed that the city council should be asked to co-operate.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday night, April 6th.

IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Gus Napier, the Unfortunate Boy, May Die From His Injuries.

Gus Napier, the young man who was run over by a furniture wagon Monday afternoon at the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets, is in a very critical condition and his death is expected at any moment.

It was found that his left lung had been bruised and there may be internal hemorrhages. He has suffered the most intense pain, but has been rational all the time.

Dr. Divine is attending him. When

HE WAS FIRST HURT

he was carried into Dr. Divine's office, and was given all the medical attention possible. After it was ascertained that he was a patient of the institute, Dr. Divine had him carried there, and the physicians and surgeons in charge of the institute insisted upon Dr. Divine attending the young boy. The doctor has been very attentive to him, and has hope of bringing him safely through, though the chances are decidedly against him.

At twelve o'clock last night the unfortunate boy was resting as easily as could be expected. His pulse was one twenty, and respiration forty—about the same as four hours after he was hurt.

Last night Editor Napier, of the Monroe News, a brother to the wounded boy, came into the city, and

REMAINED BY HIS BEDSIDE

during the night. The distracted father has been with him every minute since he arrived, and has little hopes of his recovery.

Murray, the negro who owned the team which ran away and caused the unfortunate accident, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning on a charge of leaving his team without a driver. The charge was not sustained, as Murray proved that he had left a fourteen-year-old boy in charge of the team, and that some boys rocked the horses, which caused them to run away. He was discharged

"Is There No Balm

in Gilead, is there no physician there?" That cry may henceforth cease, for all who will can be healed by obtaining the "Science of Life." See advertisement.

Georgia Teachers Association.

The twentieth annual session of the Georgia Teachers association will be held in Savannah, Ga., May 4, 5 and 6; the place of meeting having been changed by order of the executive committee.

A stirring and attractive programme has been arranged. Addresses will be delivered by Governor McDaniel and Rev. Dr. Strickler, of Atlanta, and papers upon school work will be read by prominent educators of this and other states. The association will be tendered a banquet, boat excursion to Tybee and other social pleasures, and a grand time, socially and intellectually, is assured.

This will be during the week of Chatham Artillery Centennial, when Savannah will be crowded with the chivalry and citizenship of the state. The Centennial committee have already arranged with the railroads to pass civilians, as well as the military, for less than one fare for the round trip, and this will secure a crowd. Let every teacher in the state be present, for this will be the one eventful session. Information can be obtained from W. R. Thigpen, secretary, Savannah, Ga.

The Evangelist.

Mr. E. W. Bliss, the evangelist, is in the city. He has been assisting Mr. Moody in New Orleans. He spoke to a large audience at the Church of the Redeemer last evening, and will preach and sing there at half past seven this evening. The public are cordially invited.

All goods marked in plain figures. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

The H. T. Phillips Place at Auction

Tomorrow, at 4 p. m., by Samuel W. Goode.

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

A steel Carver and Fork, 50 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Combined Barometer and Thermometer for 35 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

STILSON
RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEA
53 Whitehall Street,

My Spring Samples
HAVE BEEN
Great Variety of
PRICES LOW AND
CALL AND EX
I am Closing Out Heavy Weights in
GEOR
38 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU
"J. T.," Big Chunk an
AND DON'T YOU
THE ONLY GENUINE
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.
LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS
Complete sets at bottom prices.
STATIONERY.
An elegant line of all styles.
PRAYERS AND HYMNALS
for Easter offerings at exceedingly low prices.
PICTURE FRAMES.
A new line of mouldings just received. Any size or style made to order. No fancy prices. Also a well selected stock of cabinet and card size frames very cheap.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
We have just added a complete assortment of Artists' Materials to our business, which we propose selling at prices never sold at before in this city. Stretchers made to order.
Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
THORNTON & SELKIRK,
Successors to E. H. Thornton,
un muse n r m 28 Whitehall Street.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?
If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have
EIGHT PER CENT NET.
WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.
Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.
C. P. N. BARKER,
81¼ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELERS
LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
Atlanta, Georgia.
for Suits to Measure
RECEIVED.
Elegant Styles!
FIT GUARANTEED
AMINE THEM.
Ready-Made Clothing Very Low!
GE MUSE,

MMOND'S HORSE SHOE
d Natural Leaf Tobacco,
FORGET IT!
NATURAL LEAF,
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN!
H. W. FERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA,
P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

Great Excitement on Whitehall Street.

It is astonishing to see the large number of people that daily visit the manufacturers and importers novelty sale, at 35 Whitehall street. The manager assures us that he has had 5,000 visitors in one day. The assortment of goods and the principle of marking the price on each article is very attractive, and the price of everything is so exceedingly low that you wonder how the goods can be sold at such figures. It will pay you to call and look over the stock, as you can save from 25 to 75 per cent on anything you buy. Nuff ced.

Elegant Peachtree home at auction Thursday, by Samuel W. Goode, the H. T. Phillips place.

WHITEHALL STREET,
34 Foot's Trunk Factory 34
The Cheapest Trunks in the city.
SAMPLE CASES TO ORDER.

For bargains in everything, call at Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

The Webster Place at Auction Today,

At 4 p. m., by Samuel W. Goode. A splendid home. No. 137 South avenue.

Bulls-Eye Lanterns, 25 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

The talk of the town. Novelty Store, 35 White hall.

Splendid Home at Auction Today,

At 4 p. m., by Samuel W. Goode. The Webster place, No. 137 South avenue. Take Washington street or Capitol avenue cars.

Rather Difficult to Understand.

Of all the saws, sir, I ever saw, sir, I never saw a saw, sir, saw like the saw I saw, sir, at Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall. A first-class steel saw, 26 inch blade, for 50 cents.

Take Free Ride

On street cars at 3:30 p. m. today, to Samuel W. Goode's auction sale of the Webster place, No. 137 South avenue.

Silver-plated Table Knives $1.00 a set (6), Silver-plated Forks 50 cents a set (6), at the Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Good Pins, 3 papers for 5 cents. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

—FOR THE—
BEST MEATS
—GO TO—
CLEMMONS' Market,
127
WHITEHALL (next to Milk Depot) Telephone 417.

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
ART GOODS,
CLOCKS,
Solid and Plated Silverware.
D. N. FREEMAN & CO.
JEWELERS,
Sign of the Large Clock,
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.



NEW SPRING STOCK
NOW OPEN!
Men and Boys' Clothing
COMPLETE
—IN EVERY—
DEPARTMENT!
You cannot afford to buy without seeing our new and elegant stock.
We Keep the Best Goods,
And will not be Undersold!
OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT
The assortment is immense, with two of the best cutters in the south!
Goods sent out of the city on approval AND RETURN, EXPRESS PAID.
Small Profits, Quick Sales!
CASH PRICES!
As Announced by
Chas. C. Thorn, 118 Whitehall St.

18¾ pounds Head rice	$1 00
14 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
50 pounds Grits (Hudnuts)	1 00
Dove Hams, per pound	11
10¾ pounds O. K. Lard	1 00
12 Cans Tomatoes, standard brands	95
6 Cans Eagle Milk	1 00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per pound	15
Cheese, full cream	14
Macaroni, imported	15
32 bars Soap	1 00
6 Cans Salmon	90
Cranberries, 3 quarts for	20
Lemons, per dozen	20
6 pounds Oat Meal	25
Meal, water ground, per peck	16

And everything else you want at a reduction. I blend the finest teas in Atlanta, and will save you 35 to 50 per cent.
Come and see my goods and be convinced. If they suit you, buy; if not, no harm done.
CHAS C. THORN,
mch19 1m 7p 118 Whitehall Street.

Atlanta Wind Engine Company,
HAVING SOLD THE BOX MACHINERY I will, to close out, sell all the Wind Mills, Tanks, Cypress Lumber and Pumps at low prices. Call early.
M. F. AMOROUS, Receiver.
mar20—dtf 7p

H. L. DAVIS,
WHOLESALE
Commission Lumber Dealer.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE 37 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Refer to Bank of the State of Georgia and the retail lumber trade of the city.
1mc 7or8 b21 su th 1m

J. W. ENGLISH, President. A. E. STEELE, Vice-President. E. S. RUFF, Secretary.
CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRICK.
Office 55 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.
PLAIN, OIL PRESSED and MOULDED BRICK A SPECIALTY.
Samples and prices furnished on application.
july 8d&wkly

Rooms and Offices to Rent
In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

LIME,
CEMENT,
SEWER PIPE,
PLASTER PARIS,
SCIPLE SONS.
PLASTER PARIS,
SEWER PIPE,
CEMENT,
LIME.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

WATCHES
& JEWELRY
REPAIRED BY SKILLED WORKMEN
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
31 Whitehall St.

1886 McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 23, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment-time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	......	46	...	W	......	......	......
Savannah	29.23	54	...	NW	Light.	.00	Clear.
Jacksonville	30.21	58	...	C'm	6	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.21	58	35	E	6	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30-19	61	45	S	6	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.22	62	55	S	7	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.22	67	41	S	11	.00	Clear.
Fort Smith	30.16	64	...	E	Light.	.00	Clear.
Shreveport	30.10	66	46	S W	8	00	Clear.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	29.13	39	2.	W	...	.00	Clear.
10 a. m.	30.19	50	1.	NW	8	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.17	55	11	NW	21	.00	Clear.
6 p. m.	30.20	52	19	NW	20	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.26	48	21	NW	6	.00	Clear.

Maximum ther. 56.03
Minimum ther. 38.03
Total rain fall .... .00

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Our Mammoth Catalogue now ready. Send your address plainly written on postal card, and receive one free. Residents can be supplied on application. We are southern agents for Lovell's Libraries We sell at retail and supply the trade at New York discounts.

SOMETHING NEW WE ALWAYS LEAD.

Telephone No. 314. Keep your catalogue handy. Telephone for any number you desire, and it will be immediately delivered by special messenger.

KUHNS' PHOTOGRAPHER,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Cabinets, $4 per dozen; Cards, $2 per dozen. The finest work at the lowest prices. Medal and Diploma received at state fair for water Colors and Porcelains, also at Cotton Exposition. Call and see me. W. T. KUHNS.
33½ Whitehall Street.

su mo 1m

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

WATCHES REPAIRED.

J. P. STEVENS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

PERSONAL.

F. M. JOHNSON, of Gainesville, is in the city.

COLONEL GLENN, of Dalton, is in the city for a few days.

EDITOR NAPIER, of the Monroe News, is in the city attending his sick brother.

MR. P. S. BURNY, of Madison, is in the city on a business trip.

COLONEL W. S. BASSINGER, of Dahlonega, is in the city.

REV. DAVID E. BUTLER, of Madison, was in the city yesterday.

MR. F. J. STILSON has returned home from the eastern markets, where he has been for several weeks buying a superb stock of jewelry and fancy goods.

MISS AFFA DOUGLASS, who has been quite ill for several days, was considered better last night. This will be good news to her many friends.

WE are glad to announce that Dr. H. H. Tucker is improving and his physician hopes that he will be out in a short time. The doctor has been confined to his bed for five weeks.

MR. HENRY PILCHER, of the Louisville church organ factory, passed through Atlanta yesterday to set up the organs in the Methodist church, LaGrange, and the Baptist church, Birmingham.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.

Only Five Days Married and Now Wants a Divorce.

Jack Waters and Lizzie Livingston, both of the African persuasion, were married by Justice Tanner just one week ago to-day.

They married in haste, and are now trying to get out of it in the same way.

Jack is not happy, but his wife seems to be very well pleased. He is a mere boy, his next birthday, the twelfth of May, putting him at sixteen. He is classed among the better class of colored people, and prior to the time of his marriage was well thought of by his people. The marriage occurred by request, and Waters didn't make the request. The match was made by a couple of policemen, who were so eager for it that the parties were told to marry or go to the chaingang. When the knot was tied, Judge Tanner gave them his blessings and they departed.

The pair hadn't reached the bottom of the stairs before Waters began to kick, and told his bride that he didn't think he cared to go home, and that was an end to it. She pulled and begged at him, but he wouldn't budge, and she went home alone.

Waters claims that it was a fixed up trick to get him to marry the girl, and has filed a suit for divorce in the clerk's office of the superior court. The main grounds for the divorce are that he is not of age, and that the woman is of bad character.

The quickest way to banish a cough is by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cts.

Nickel Clocks, warranted, 90 cents, at the Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

Samuel W. Goode Sells at Auction Today,

At 4 p. m., the Webster place, No. 137 South avenue.

Jewelry almost given away. Novelty Store, 35 Whitehall.

BASE BALL.

THE PITTSBURG CLUB WINS A VERY POOR GAME.

The Game at Athletic Park Yesterday Afternoon Between Pittsburg and Atlanta, a Very Poor Exhibition of Ball Playing—Savannah and Augusta Defeat the Visiting Clubs.

Gus Schmelz had a rule never to let one pitcher umpire for another. That is a good rule—Kimber's umpiring yesterday was more criticised than Shaffer's pitching. He doubtless meant to be accurate, and Shaffer says he was fair, but it looks strange that Shaffer could pitch so wildly as to send eight men to their bases on balls.

The Atlantas lost the game in the first inning. Three of the Pittsburgs took their bases on balls. Shaffer dropped an easy fly, the team went to pieces and the inning ended 5 to 1. The Atlantas played unevenly for the next few innings, batting heavily but fielding loosely.

In the seventh inning the last chance to win was sacrificed by bad coaching, or the lack of any coaching at all. The score then stood 11 to 8 against Atlanta. One man was out. Shaffer was on third, Gunson on second, and Kline at bat. The catcher fumbled a ball, and Shaffer, taking a desperate chance, tried to reach home and was put out. This was inexcusable in himself or his coacher. With only one man out and a safe hitter at bat he should have taken no chances. The very next ball was passed, and he could have come home with hands down. Kline hit a twirler to first, which would have let Gunson in, and left the score 10 to 11, with two men out. We particularize because we have noticed that our men are never coached and rushed with spirit and enthusiasm as Cahill, Goldsby and McVey used to rush them. A little hurrah and dash keeps them together, makes them play more earnestly, warms the crowd up. Yesterday's game dragged all through, and the errors loomed up as if the men were careless and disorganized. The crowd doesn't mind losing a game if it is played for all it is worth and if the team works compactly and goes down with a hurrah. But it does get tired of sitting at a funeral.

The score of the game was as follows:

ATLANTAS.	R	BH	PO	A	E	PITTSBURGS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Cline, ss	1	0	0	5	2	Smith 2b	1	0	1	4	1
Purcell, lf	1	3	1	0	0	Mann, cf	3	2	2	1	0
Moore, cf	1	1	3	1	2	Carroll, rf	3	4	2	1	1
Stricker 2b	1	2	6	1	0	Whitney, ss	2	2	0	4	1
Lyons, 3b	2	3	1	2	0	Kuehne, 3b	3	2	1	1	1
M'Don'd, 1b	2	3	5	0	1	Scott, 1b	1	3	13	0	0
Bradley, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Glenn, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Shaffer, p	0	0	2	1	1	Sullivan, c	1	0	3	2	2
Gunson, c	0	2	6	3	2	Hefford, p	1	0	1	4	1
Totals	9	13	24	13	8	Totals	16	14	27	17	7

BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantas	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	—9
Pittsburgs	5	4	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	—16

Earned runs, Atlantas 3, Pittsburgs 4; first base on errors, Atlantas 4, Pittsburgs 5; bases on called balls, Atlantas 3, Pittsburgs 7; struck out, by Hofford 2, by Shaffer 6; left on bases, Atlantas 12, Pittsburgs 8; 2 base hits, McDonald 1, Gunson 1, Mann 1, Carroll 1; 3 base hits, Kuehne 1, Glenn 1; double play Cline, Stricker and McDonald; passed balls, Gunson 2, Sullivan 1; wild pitches, Shaffer 2, Hofford 5; strikes called off Shaffer 42, off Hofford 32; balls called on Shaffer 101, on Hofford 100; time of game 2h 11m.; umpire, Mr. Kimber, of Atlanta.

Teams To-day.

Atlantas.		Pittsburgs.
Williams	Catcher	Carroll.
Kimber	Pitcher	Handiboe.
Cline	Short stop	Whisney.
McDonald	1st base	Scott.
Peak	2d base	Smith.
Lyons	3d base	Kuhne.
Purcell	Left field	Glenn.
Moore	Center field	Mann.
Lynch	Right field	Quinn.

Augusta Beats Louisville.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—It was a great game today, at Augusta, and her nine are all in smiles tonight. The Louisville boys fought hard, with their strongest nine, but the home team succeeded in defeating them, with a score of five to three, and only for grievous errors of Harbridge and Kappel the blue grass boys would have been shut out. The game was played for all it was worth, and every inch of ground was stubbornly contested. Augusta opened by hitting hard; soon jumped to the head, with the assistance of two errors, and kept in the lead throughout. The Louisville boys were the last to the bat, and some excitement was created by their placing two men on base. With hard hitting, but systematic and first-class ball playing victory was secured to Augusta.

THE FEATURES OF THE GAME.

The features of the game was Sylvester's catch of a flying ball while running backward in the center; the hard hitting of both pitchers; the failure of Browning to come up to his records a rapper; the work of Riley, of Augusta, with the ash; the perfectness of Sutcliff, of Augusta, behind the bat; the puzzling curves of Weidell, of Augusta, and his comparatively slow delivery; the unexcusable errors of Harbridge, and the enthusiasm of the audience. The crowd which witnessed the play was large and composed of a great number of ladies.

MAKING COMPARISONS.

Manager Hart was seen by THE CONSTITUTION'S representative, and questioned as to the comparative strength of the Augusta and Atlanta nines. He replied that he had not seen enough of Augusta, or even Atlanta, to form an opinion to which weight should attach. The opinions expressed thus early in the season are childish.

"Isn't Augusta superior to Atlanta?"

"Don't put me on record as saying so."

"But we played you as good a game as did Atlanta, and you have had practice since."

"Yes, but such practice does not perfect my club. My men's arms are sore and limbs just beginning to become supple. We were in better condition in Savannah and Charleston than in Atlanta and Augusta, if there is a distinction to be made at all."

"Won't you say which club you consider the best in the league?"

"Unhesitatingly, Savannah."

"Ramsey, of Louisville, pronounces Augusta superior to Atlanta, and so does Reccius

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Augusta	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs earned—Louisville, 0; Augusta, 0.
Base hits—Augusta, 10; Louisville, 7.
Struck out by Weidel, 4; Reccius, 6.
Passed balls—Sutcliff, 1; Cross, 2.
Errors—Augusta, 6; Louisville, 4.

Nashville Beats Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—[Special.]—Nashville defeated Memphis today in a fine game by a score of ten to three. Brynan and Earle were the Nashville battery. McElroy and Colgan for Memphis. Andrews, of Memphis, and Sowders, of Nashville, knocked home runs.

Savannah's Victory Over Detroit.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 23.—[Special.]—The game between the Detroits and Savannahs this afternoon attracted an immense crowd, and resulted in the victory of the Savannahs by the remarkable score of 13 to 5. Intense enthusiasm prevails among the ballists.

The Gulf League.

From the Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Manager Harrington of the Blues returned from Mobile yesterday. He reports that the organization of the Gulf league was perfected with the following cities as members: New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and Columbus. The time for the beginning of the league games was fixed on April 24. A committee was appointed to arrange a schedule and will meet in Montgomery on April 10. The guarantee was fixed at $55, with the privilege of taking thirty-five per cent of the gate money.

Manager Harrington expressed the opinion that the league will prove a great success, as all the cities in it are anxious for baseball. The managers will begin at once to secure good clubs, and the fight for the pennant will be a spirited and stubborn one. Some of the very finest players of the country will be in this league, and to furnish fine ball playing will be the ambition of every manager,

Dust From the Diamond.

Kline, where is your tongue?

Boys, get together and let us turn 'em over this evening.

Savannah is making a big record in beating the Detroits two games in three. Savannah has a good team and a great manager.

An immense crowd will go out today to see Atlanta redeem herself, and she must do it.

If Atlanta had played as well as she did in either of her Louisville games, she would have won yesterday's game.

Hofford has improved in his pitching. His speed is greater and his delivery quite as accurate.

Dundon's record in striking out 15 of the Pittsburgs, is the best made this season by any pitcher north or south.

Augusta has engaged E. Hogon as left fielder.

Nashville is happy over Atlanta's defeat yesterday.

Manager Purcell says the Pittsburgs cannot do it again. We shall see today.

Mr. W. T. Gentry has consented to umpire the game today,

Cline and Purcell will coach the team and see that the bases ate properly run.

Kimber and Williams will be the battery for Atlanta, and Handiboe and Carroll will act for Pittsburgs.

Atlanta up to this date has won two games and lost one.

WEST END NOTES.

Mr. Harry Armstrong is seriously sick.

Mr. J. D. Frazier is erecting a wind mill on his premises.

Mr. George F. Bolles, who has been absent in Florida for some months, has returned.

The Stewart brothers have about completed a pretty cottage at corner of Peters and Oak streets.

The academy has enrolled for this term 160 pupils, and the average attendance has been very fine.

Dr. Thomas D. Longino will build a residence in West End, and locate there permanently this summer.

Several citizens are contemplating handsome improvements this year. Sixteen houses were built in West End last year.

Mr. R. H. Conner is building a nice, two-story residence on the lot on Lee street recently purchased by him from Mr. J. H. Porter.

Mr. Van Dyke, now of Minneapolis, and his son-in-law, Mr. Clifford Anderson, Jr., recently of Macon, Ga., will build residences on Lee street.

The West End and Atlanta street car company will commence soon the work of extending their line through West End to Westview cemetery.

A drain has been put under Gordon street, near Caldwell's store, and henceforth no surface water will remain to injure the well after each rain.

Mr. John S. Benjamin is preparing to build a comfortable dwelling on his lot on Gordon street, next to Colonel B. J. Wilson, and will soon have it ready to occupy.

Mr. J. W. Rollo, who has been living in Sheffield, Ala., but who formerly resided in West End, has returned. He has purchased the Dunwoody place, and will improve it and reside there.

Mr. McGinty will soon grade, with the view of putting them on the market, several nice lots near his residence on the east side of Lee street. Grading and macademizing Lee street have improved it wonderfully.

Mr. Lewis Cook, who formerly resided in West End, but who for several years has been living in Albany, has bought the lot on corner of Gordon and Peters streets, and will proceed to build thereon.

The increased value of property in West End this year will show a healthy growth. The taxable value of real estate will soon reach one million dollars. Personal property tax will probably add about five hundred dollars to the income of the town for 1886.

Many of the people seem anxious for all the streets in general use to be graded and provided with good sidewalks, and when possible to be macadamized. This will either have to be done gradually or entirely at the expense of property owners or from an increased rate of taxation. Any plan upon which the people would harmonize could be adopted.

Milwaukee Lager Beer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—The disciples of the school of total abstinence may perhaps take some comfort by perusing the following table of statistics, from which it appears that the aggregate amount of beer sold by the Milwaukee brewers during the year 1885 shows a considerable falling off as compared with the sales of the next preceding year.

It will be noticed, however, that the old renowned Philip Best Brewing Company has to record a gain, and is still maintaining its proud prestige of being at the head of the column, while the sales of its principal competitor show a marked decrease.

The figures are vouched for as correct in every respect:

BREWERS.	SALES BBLS. 1884.	SALES BBLS. 1885.	Incse bbls.	D'cse bbls.
Ph. Best Brewing Company	378,520	385,225	6,715	......
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co	339,103	317,408	......	21,695
Val. Blatz	136,143	145,002	8,859	......
Jung & Borchert	50,405	53,383	2,978	......
J. Obermann	25,241	29,289	4,039	......
F. Miller	48,953	50,188	1,235	......
Cream City Brewing Co	29,578	25,507	......	4,071
A. Gettelman	13,444	13,133	......	311
Other Brewers	70,105	64,067	......	6,038
Total Bbls	1,091,492	1,083,203	23,826	32,115

Atlanta Viewed Through Chamber of Commerce Eye Glasses,

Will be the title of the book now being prepared, and which will be issued about the middle of April, by the Chamber of Commerce. Two thousand copies, at least, will be printed, all of which will be gratuitously and judiciously distributed. It is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce to make this book interesting and useful in supplying practical information in reference to Atlanta. Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be permitted to insert advertisements in this book at reasonable rates. Advertisements will be received only from members who apply to the secretary in time.

Whenever an external remedy can be applied Salvation Oil will reach the case. Price 25 cents.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

MARCH TERM, 1886.

ATLANTA, March 23, 1886.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Middle	11	Flint	18
Augusta	8	Ocmulgee	8
Northern	10	Macon	4
Western	9	Chattahoochee	19
Northeastern	6	Pataula	9
Blue Ridge	8	Southwestern	13
Cherokee	10	Albany	5
Rome	7	Oconee	4
Coweta	6	Brunswick	2

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Blitch vs. Central Railroad. Case, from Effingham. Argued. J. G. & D. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error. Lawton & Cunningham, for defendant.

No. 11. DeBarry Baya. Merchants Line vs. Austin. Breach of contract. from City Court of Savannah. Argued. J. J. Abrams, for plaintiff in error. Richards & Heyward, for defendant.

No. 12. Grovenstine, executor, vs. Brewer. Debt, from Effingham. Argued. J. G. & D. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error. Lester & Ravenel, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Clark, the court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The following judgments also were rendered. Head notes will appear to-morrow.

No. 2, Stone Mountain. Georgia Railroad vs. Cole et ux. Reversed.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Co. vs. Holcombe. Affirmed.

No. 5. Falvey vs. Georgia Railroad. Reversed.

No. 8. Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway vs. Harrison & Bro. Affirmed.

No. 11 (continued). Foster vs. Collins et al. Affirmed.

No. 12. Clark & Nunnally vs. Cumming & Co. Affirmed.

No. 16. Tucker vs. Atlanta Street Railroad Co. Affirmed.

No. 22. Same vs. Shivers. Affirmed.

No. 22 (continued]. Collier vs. Georgia Railroad. Affirmed.

No. 32. Robinson vs. Woodmansee et al. Affirmed.

No. 40 (continued). Hall et al. vs. Huff et al. Affirmed.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 6. McAlpin vs. Bailey, sheriff. Affirmed.

No. 7. Taylor vs. Benjamin. Reversed.

No. 9. Williams vs. Salter. Affirmed,

Distinguished scientific and public men in America endorse Red Star Cough Cure.

You Can't Make $500 by Reading This,

even if you have chronic nasal catarrh in its worst stages, for although this amount of reward has for many years been offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for any case of catarrh they cannot cure, yet notwithstanding that thousands use the remedy they are seldom called upon to pay the reward, and when they have been so called upon they have universally found that the failure to cure was wholly due to some overlooked complication, usually easily removed by a slight modification of the treatment. Therefore, if this should meet the eye of anybody who has made faithful trial of this great and world-famed Remedy without receiving a perfect and permanent cure therefrom, that person will do well to either call upon or write to the proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., giving all the particulars and symptoms in the case. By return mail they will get good advice free of all costs.

Come Here to Live.

W. L. Boyd & Co., from Richmond, Virginia, have opened a provision house at 22 Forsyth street. This firm represents two of the strongest packing houses of the west, and the only house in the city that make a specialty of the hog product. They are welcome citizens to Atlanta.

Poor Old Jones.

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A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters.

I am 68 years of age, and regard Guinn's Pioneer a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds.
A. F. G. CAMPBELL,
Cotton Gin Maker.
Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

A Crippled Confederate Says.

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced Guinn's Pioneer, and now weigh 147 pounds, I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.
D. RUFUS BOSTICK,
Cotton Buyer.
Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully,
A. H. BRAMBLETT,

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:

My wife has regained her strength and increased ten pounds in weight. We recommend Guinn's Pioneer as the best tonic.
W. F. JONES.

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ga., Writes of Guinn's Pioneer.

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THE

VOL. XVIII.

THE TARIFF THV

RANDALL REFUSES T
MORRISON,

And the Fight Will be Opened
Lines — Clements's Oppositio
Service Law—Public Buildi
gia — Congressional Pro

WASHINGTON, March 24.
efforts to conciliate the conflic
democratic members of the ho
and the necessity for tariff le
time, may be considered as a
Mr. Randall has carefully co
rison bill, with the changes
conference, which he had wit
members of the ways and me
Tuesday night. Today he a
of the members who were at
that he could not support t
any further effort to patch u
as to make it acceptable to al
the house, would be useless.
followers have accepted th
claration of hostility to an
sent, and will now p
will, at least, pl
The changes proposed
Monday night, making
iron, rice and sugar in
tentative, and the bill will
as it stood before this bait
cerning its fate little doub
will be defeated. That fort
will be cast against it in the
in the expected form, is a l
refusal of twenty-five demo
would insure its defeat.
the bill will, in all probabili
as the famous tariff deba
Mr. Randall is expected t
setting forth fully the views
the party which will oppose

THE EDUCATION

A large number of congress
for an informal conference o
bill. It was agreed, after a
of views, that Mr. Willis, of
on next Monday, introduce t
as it passed the senate, and
to a select committee. Thi
the contest between the frie
of the bill. Under the pr
be difficult for its friends t
fatal clutches of the comm
but they are going to make
in that direction.

THE CIVIL SER

Mr. Clements today su
report, as a member of th
service reform, in which
sents from the views of
ed in the adverse repor
Seney of Ohio, to aboli
vice system. He prese
against the theory of
proceeds to show how i
in the distribution of
various states, while
the efficiency of a few
as vacancies slowly occu
of the thousands who w
partisan favoritism.
amending the present
Clements may amplify t
in a speech to the house.
souri, also submits a mi
his opposition to the civi

THE CONTEST I

The republican sena
losing faith in their co
Edmunds has worn an
weariness for several d
guise his desire to hast
speech today added gr
Several other republic
be opposed to the resol
will speak tomorrow.
by Mr. Evarts. The
Friday.

PUBLIC BU

The bill for a public
which has already pass
favorably reported to th
The bill for a court h
Savannah has already
will go through the se
Secretary Manning
sicians hope to have

THE EDMUNDS

Hipple Mitchell and
Indepe

WASHINGTON, Marc
to increase the numbe
army was again disc
placed at two o'clock
mittee resolutions on

THE RESOLUTI

Mr. Morgan took t
the majority report.
haustive analysis of
it affected the immed
tion, but the mutual
executive and the se
remarks, he instanc
dent Washington h
ecutive session with
dent had, still, unde
the right to sit with
session.

Suppose, Mr. Mor
Cleveland should c
What questions coul
compel him to answ
not compel a senator
tion as this: "Have
paper sent you by a
as a senator of the U
the conduct in office
ed or removed by th
it." The attempt t
permit such a q
would either fill t
exhausting the p
would bring about
by reason of the ca
the failure of the se
formance of their f

If the president
tion, and he should
cline to answer, be
and believing it,
there it would ha
object in the prese
papers on the Dus
torney-general sho
on file against Dus
mediately close its
from seeing them.
ecutive sessions,"
cause the safety, d
requires that very
pelled to ascertai
should never be he
tions of the senate

It is an unwelc
disgusting duty th
ing accusations o
against men in offi
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malicious form, lurk
chamber in order to
We should open the